

# PUTNAM REPUBLICAN BANNER.

TERMS.—\$1.50 PER YEAR.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.—THOMAS JEFFERSON.

[INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.]

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## Practical Hints to Soldiers.

In regard to uniforms, the following suggestions from the Boston Journal will be found pertinent and judicious. We may premise that the favorite red of our Zouave companies is the most fatal color in the whole range of uniforms, especially the brilliant, glaring red of flannels and fashionable military materials. A well informed military writer in Blackwood's Magazine, some years ago, during the Crimean war, we believe, stated that official information proved that the proportion of killed, in regiments uniformed in red, was more than double that of plain grey or light blue, and next to red green was the most conspicuous and consequently the most frequently hit. This result is only the confirmation by experience of a rational supposition. Men will fire first and oftenest at what they can see best.

## UNIFORMS.

The military powers of Europe have learned a little common sense in regard to uniforms of late, from the red shirted Garibaldians. They find that soldiers dressed in loose garments, unencumbered by two or three belts, a heavy knapsack and camp apparatus, can do a great deal of fighting in a short space of time. It is found that in this age of steam and electricity of art and science in war, that celerity of movement is an essential requisite in battle. A man in a fireman's jacket, a close fitting cap, and shoes, will march further, and fight harder than a soldier in the straight bodied coat, military cap, neck stock, and heavy equipments worn by too many of our troops. Let the thousands of military organizations about to obtain uniforms, eschew all fancy trappings, and get only plain, serviceable, easy fitting garments. There is much in selecting a suitable color.—England, it is said, has lost thousands of men in consequence of having adopted a red coat. Our own national blue or grey, harmonizes well with the colors of nature; but red or white is in marked contrast. Uniforms, such as the river men of Maine wear at this season of the year—grey pants, blue flannel shirts and grey overcoats—would be sufficient for a summer campaign in the latitude of Washington, and they would be far more serviceable than the close fitting suits of many regiments.

## BANDAGES.

The Philadelphia Inquirer makes the following suggestions to ladies who are preparing bandages:

Bandages should be made of soft, pliable, unglazed muslin, such as is sold at 6 to 10 cents per yard. The muslin should be torn, not cut, into strips, and these strips sewed together at the ends with a soft flat seam. When long enough the bandage should be rolled as tightly and compactly as possible, and when rolled the loose ends should be removed from the ends of the roll. The length of the bandage should be marked with a pencil on each roll.

Bandages of the following lengths and widths are most useful:

- 12 yards long and 4 inches wide.
- 8 yards long and 3 inches wide.
- 8 yards long and 2 1/2 inches wide.
- 5 yards long and 3 inches wide.
- 3 yards long and 2 inches wide.

## SUGGESTIONS FROM AN OLD SOLDIER.

Allow an old soldier who has seen service, to offer a few practical suggestions to our men who are marching South.

Avoid drinking water as much as possible while marching. When you feel dry raise your mouth with water, but do not swallow it. Water alone should not be drunk, but mixed with vinegar, or a little cold coffee is the only wholesome beverage in a campaign.

While marching or on sentry duty, never sit down for a second—bear up! The change of posture will affect your powers more than the actual marching.

Have plenty of buttons, needles and thread, rings of linen and some strong twine in your knapsacks—you will all want it.

White linen gaiters over brogans are the best boots offering too much reflection to the sun's rays. The gaiters are made white and shiny again by applying a mixture of common chalk and water with a rag or sponge, and let the gaiter dry under the air or sun.

If you have a long march in warm weather before you, cut the body of your pantaloons to the middle of the thigh and sew the legs to your drawers, fastening the suspenders to the drawers—it will relieve you greatly. Drawers are essential.

Keep a vial of sweet oil and every night rub your gun with a rag dipped in oil. In the morning, or when starting, rub it clean, it is the best way to preserve it from rust and keep it in working order. When not using it put a piece of cork or something else in the mouth of your gun to keep out the dust, rain, &c.

When marching, put some of the weight you have to carry on your breast—for instance, part of your cartridges, so as to relieve and counter-poise the weight to be carried.

Have some lard in a small tin box to grease your boots or shoes with, to keep them smooth and soft, particularly in wet weather or passing through a swampy country.

When on the march never let a weak comrade get behind the company—assist him in carrying his load. When once left behind he is at the questionable mercy of the rear guard, and may perish before the ambulance comes up.

Finally, avoid spirituous liquors as you would poison.

Even if there be war, the people of the Southern Confederacy will have at least one consolation—they cannot lose their freedom, for they have none to lose. They are living under a despotism now, and they are in no sort of danger of finding themselves under a more absolute one.—*Low Journal.*

## Materials in their Invisible State.

If a piece of silver be put into nitric acid, a clear and colorless liquid, it is rapidly dissolved, and vanishes from the sight. The solution of silver may be mixed with water, and to appearance no effect whatever is produced; thus, in a pail of water we dissolve and render invisible more than £10 worth of silver, not a particle of which can be seen. Not only silver, lead, and iron, but every other metal can be treated in the same way, with similar results. When charcoal is burned, when candles are burned, when paper is burned, these substances all disappear, and become invisible. In fact, every material which is visible, can, by certain treatment, be rendered invisible. Matter which in one condition is perfectly opaque, and will not admit the least ray of light to pass through it, will in another form become quite transparent. The cause of this wonderful effect of the condition of matter is utterly inexplicable. Philosophers do not even broach theories upon the subject, much less do they endeavor to explain it. The substances dissolved in water or burned in the air are not, however, destroyed or lost; by certain well known means they can be recovered, and again be rendered visible; some in exactly the same state as they were before their invisibility; others, though not in the same state, can be shown in their elementary condition; and thus it can be proved, that matter having once existed, never ceases to exist, although it can change its condition, like the caterpillar, which becomes a chrysalis, and then a gorgeous butterfly. If a nailful of the solution of silver be cast into the stream, it is apparently lost by its dispersion in the water; but it nevertheless continues to exist. So when a bushel of charcoal is burned in a stove it disappears in consequence of the gas produced being mixed with the vast atmosphere; yet the charcoal is still in the air. On the brightest and sunniest day, when every object can be distinctly seen above the horizon, hundreds of tons of charcoal in an invisible condition pervade the air. Glass is a beautiful illustration of the transparency of a compound, which in truth is nothing but a mixture of the rust of three metals. This power of matter to change its conditions, from solid opacity to limpid transparency, causes some rather puzzling phenomena. Substances increase in weight without any apparent cause; for instance, a plant goes on increasing in weight a hundred fold for every atom that is missing from the earth in which it is growing. Now the simple explanation of this is, that the leaves of plants have the power of withdrawing the invisible charcoal from the atmosphere, and restoring it to its invisible state in some shape or other. The lungs of animals and a smokeless furnace change matter from its visible to its invisible state. The gills of fishes and the leaves of plants reverse this operation, rendering invisible or gaseous matter visible. Thus the balance in nature is maintained, although the continual change has been going on long prior to the creation of the "extinct animals."—*Chemical Wonders.*

The Woonsocket Patriot says a little girl, three years old, was brought to the office of Dr. Kimball, in Blackstone, on Saturday last, with an inability to use one of her limbs. On examination a hard substance was found to be imbedded in the muscles of the thigh, which was cut down upon and extracted, and proved to be a steel crotchet needle, about two inches long, with a barb attached to it. The child is supposed to have swallowed the needle at some time unknown to its parents.

Massachusetts takes the same position in this war that she did in the Revolution. Four days after the President made his requisition on the States for troops to defend the Capital, the whole contingent asked of Massachusetts was on its way to Washington. Massachusetts men shed the first blood in the contest, and it was on the very anniversary of the very day when her volunteers were shot down by the British regulars at Lexington. She has added regularly to her list of glorious memories.

## A MODEL SPEECH.—Major Anderson's

reception took place at New York a few days ago. In reply to an address from Mayor Wood, he said:—

"Mr. Mayor, it cannot be expected of me, a soldier, to talk as I would like to, and as I feel a desire to. I have only to say that I have tried to do my duty humbly, truthfully, and faithfully in defending the American flag. God grant that we may maintain the honor of that flag and our country, and in Him let us trust, and all will be well."

Another jest on Wigfall.—It is said that, after an exciting debate in the Senate, Wigfall was understood to have asked Seward privately for a chew of tobacco, and that Seward replied that he had none but Union twist; whereupon Wigfall telegraphed to the Southern States that they must prepare for war, as the Republicans would not yield.—*Low Jour.*

It is gratifying to every patriot to see the entire unanimity existing in our Legislature, upon the question of maintaining the Government against the assaults of the revolutionists. Upon that question there is not a dissenting voice. They have completely ignored party, for the present, and we are truly glad of it. Indiana is a unit for the preservation of our institutions.—*Terre Haute Journal.*

Senator Crittenden, of Ky., said in his recent speech at Frankfort:—

"I call upon you to bear witness, as candid, truthful men—do you know of any wrong that the Government has ever done you? Can you name any instance of wrong suffered on account of your connection with the great Union of which you are a part?"

Thomas Francis Meagher is raising an Irish regiment in New York.

## How to Pay for a Kindness.

Near the close of the Winter 1839, perhaps, we found our three months school "was out," and we were full thirty miles away from the old homestead. The school closed on Friday, and the stage, in which most of our journey home would probably be made, did not start from the district in which we taught—but had its stopping place five miles to the south, and went not again until the next Wednesday. Neither did it reach our home, but stopped again four miles to the north. So we concluded to do as we had done before, and have done since, and could do again; we left our trunks and books to come on by the stage, and set out on foot to plod along our weary way toward home. On Saturday, late in the afternoon, while we were at least eighteen or twenty miles from home, a stranger, alone in a sleigh, came up with us and very kindly said:

"You seem to be making rather slow headway. Had you not better jump in with me and jog on a little faster?"

"We should be only too happy to do so," said we, "if it will not too much inconvenience you."

"Certainly it will not," returned the sleighman. "I suppose that one great reason why I own a horse is, that I may help those who have none and who seem to need one."

So we sprang into the sleigh with him, and slid away at a fine rate, over the smooth, clear snow. The man was very intelligent, sociable and pleasing as a companion. He asked us all about our business, our school, and what we were intending to do in after life. We can even now remember how kindly he talked, and how much advice he gave us.

A little more than a couple of hours' riding in this pleasant way, brought us to a cross road a mile from the old hearthstone. Here we left the sleigh, and asked how much we should pay for our ride?

"Young man," said our carrier, "do you really mean to say that you are willing to pay, or do you only mean to ask, as a matter of form, and to give me an opportunity to tell you the ride is free? Tell me."

The question was rather a hard one; for, to confess the truth, our confidence had been so completely won by the man's frankness and apparent generosity, that we had certainly no idea that he would ask us a cent. So we blushed and stammered a little as he replied:

"The ride has been a great favor to us. We are now near home, and shall not be obliged to tarry all night on the road, which will save money for us. We can therefore afford to pay for the ride, which we shall cheerfully do if you will allow us."

"I shall not only," said he, "allow it, but shall demand full payment. No, no, put up your money," as he saw us draw our purse. "I must have full payment—not in money—but in kind, and I want you, young man, to promise, that if ever you have a horse and sleigh, or wagon, you will take the first foot-passenger you overtake, and carry him along. And you need not stop with the first one you overtake. In this way you will pay me. And this is the payment in kind I insist upon."

So saying, he cracked his whip, and went away with a merry ringing of bells, that sounded as if the very sight of the man and the sound of his music would make the snow-banks blossom with summer beauty.

We looked after him a moment, and then turned toward home with a wiser soul, as well as a more grateful and benevolent heart.

Since that day, how many a time have we thought of this event, and have tried to act in the spirit of it! And never have we overtaken a solitary foot traveler without thinking of the strange man—we never knew his name or residence, and have never heard of him since. And many a weary footman it has made our heart glad and better to aid on his lonely way. We have picked up a good deal of information by this means, and a great many otherwise tedious hours have we beguiled, by a pleasant chat with a man whom our promise, made on the February snow-bank to a passing stranger, had induced us to ask into our wagon or sleigh or chaise.

But it has had, as we trust, a higher influence and a benign power to form us to good deeds. We have often thought, as we have told the story at the end of a ride thus given to a stranger, and enjoined the same promise upon him, how one good act, done in the pure and simple spirit of holy disinterestedness, becomes the germ of a thousand, each of which, in its own time, also becomes the source of another thousand; till earth itself in all its broad fields blossoms with goodness and love.

We learn, also, never to be afraid to do the most unpromising man or child a favor, for though twenty favors may seem to be thrown away, yet, in reality, it is to be doubted whether, after all, one of them is actually lost. But, if the half is lost absolutely and totally, is not the good that the other half does in the long circuit of its travels, worth all the efforts that a dozen cost?

The crop of seeds grown in our fields—whether it be of grass, grain, or wheat—is by no means a loss, if it never nourishes bird or beast, or grows up to clothe hill or valley with verdure and beauty. It may rot on the cold wet ground, and yet will, even there, add something to the fertilizing mold, which shall bring to maturity other plants and other seeds.

So it is with all our good and benevolent acts. They may seem to fall from our hands and die in oblivion. But be assured they were not in vain. Aside from their influence on ourselves, they can not fail to prove blessings to others around us, to prepare the way for other good deeds, or to cheer and encourage the heart that would faint.—*R. A. Allen, in Rhode Island Schoolmaster.*

## Northern Democrats Standing by the Southern People will not be held Responsible for Mr. Lincoln's Acts.

The above purports to be a message from Montgomery, Alabama, addressed to the Democratic party of the North. Another message, said to have emanated directly from the new Confederacy, is to the purport that, in the invasion of the North which was speedily to follow, Northern Democrats would be treated as friends and be protected. These emanations, if real, show how wide-spread the misapprehension is throughout the South of the true feelings of that portion of the people of the North who compose the Democratic party. So far as our knowledge extends in this State, there is not a man who stood firm in the ranks of that party during the last election who will flatter a moment in sustaining the integrity of the government, in maintaining the flag of the Union at all hazards and under all circumstances. If the Southern people had proved as true to the North as the Northern Democrats have to them, instead of war and bloodshed and desolation we should now have peace and harmony and good feeling throughout the land. It is painful to be compelled to say that, whatever evils befall the Southern people, they must attribute them to the want of good faith on the part of their leaders to the Democracy of the North. Their leaders not only deceived the masses as to the consequences which they intended should follow from the disruption of the party at Charleston, but it would seem as though they still kept up the deception by flattering the people of the South that there were thousands here who sanctioned the revolution which has been inaugurated for the purpose of overthrowing the government of the Union. It is passing strange that such a delusion should exist anywhere among any class; but such opinions cannot be honestly entertained by the leaders of the South.

With all their eloquence—with all the patronage of Mr. Buchanan's administration—they induced less than a thousand to desert from the ranks of the party in this State out of the seventy thousand Democratic voters. Can they expect to induce more men to betray their country than they could to desert the party? If so, the result will prove that they know nothing of the Democracy of the North. While the Northern Democracy has ever stood, and will ever stand, as firmly by and maintain the rights guaranteed to the Southern people by the Constitution as they will those guaranteed to themselves, there is not, in our opinion, one single true Democrat in Michigan who will not stand by the Union. They believe it must be maintained, or that anarchy will reign throughout the land.

We are led to these remarks, because we feel that it is full time the seceded States should not fall into the error fatal to themselves that they have any supporters in the Democratic party in the North. The course they are now pursuing. We have stood firm for their rights, and been stricken down as a party at home, and then, while prostrate in the dust, we have seen the South, for whom we have suffered, desert us, and yet we stand firm, and as ever ready to maintain their rights under the Constitution. But while we say this, they should understand that the whole North will stand as one man against all attempts to overthrow the Government, let those attempts come from whatever quarter they may.—*Debt Free Press.*

HEAVY ROBBERY.—Our town was startled this (Monday) morning by the news that the safe in the store of John Bohan had been opened last night, and all the money taken out. The circumstances are as follows: The safe is the same used by Bohan, Foster & Ashley, proprietors of the Indian Reserve Bank. Mr. Ashley had one of the keys. On Sunday night Ashley's house was entered—the key and \$200 dollars taken from his pants after the pants had been taken into the alley. The store was entered by a window, and the safe opened by the key. About \$12,000 was taken out, some notes and all the papers were scattered over the floor. A large portion of the money belonged to the county, and was placed there for safe keeping, the county never having provided a place fit to keep a hundred dollars over one night. Under all the circumstances, we think it would be an outrage to make the loss of the county's money a private loss. But this we will refer to again, and give fuller particulars when we get them. Persons are out in all directions this morning, but as yet no clue to the thief is known. All appearances indicate that he was well posted about all the arrangements of the house and the business.—*Kokomo Tribune.*

WANT OF PROVISIONS IN ALABAMA.—A correspondent writing from Eufaula, Alabama, under date of April 4th, says: "Provisions here are exceedingly high and scarce. It is a humiliating fact that Alabama has seceded from the United States, and has not the means to support herself. She is compelled to get her supplies from Louisville, Ky., and Evansville, Ind., to keep from starving. This is literally a fact. I am glad that the old North State has not consented to secede, and I hope she never will under the pretext that the Cotton States have. I must say that so far as I understand the policy of the Confederate States, I have no taste for it; and should things thus continue, I will leave the Confederacy and return to my native State."—*North Carolina Standard.*

The grandsons of Ex-President Harrison have entered in the service under the present call. Two of them are sons of Col. W. H. Taylor, and one a son of Hon. Scott Harrison.

The blue of heaven refreshes the eye of the soul when it rests upon it, as much as the green of the earth does that of the body.

## The Pittsburg Catholic and the War.

We subjoin the following extracts from the Catholic, the official organ of the diocese of Pittsburgh:

War has come at last. The flag of the American Union has been fired on by American citizens, and although bravely defended, it no longer waves over Fort Sumter. Thus has been commenced a conflict, the extent and evils of which no man can foresee. We had hoped for a peaceful solution of our national difficulties; but for some time past, it has been evident that this was impossible. We then hoped that, at least, if war came, it could not be laid at the door of the Government of the United States. This hope, we are glad to say, has been realized. The aggressors are the Confederate States. They fired the first shot, and on them rests the responsibility.

The Federal authorities are now obliged to take strong measures; for a Government that stands quietly by, and allows its property to be taken and its flag to be fired upon with impunity, is no Government at all. \* \* \* \* \* Every citizen had an incontestible right to advocate whatever policy he thought best in itself, and most adapted to the welfare of the country. But it is also his incontestible duty to acquiesce in the decision of the competent authority, especially when opposition would tend to weaken his country's strength, and to open a way to victory for the enemies of its flag. It is no question of party or of policy. The day for such discussions has gone; it now remains only to act; the crisis has been forced on the Government, and we hope that it will come out of the conflict with honor and victory on its side. We are glad to say that the Catholic sentiment in our community is unmistakably true. Whilst the political predilections of many of our brethren made them battle for the rights of the South, they have ever condemned secession, and now that secession has become armed rebellion, they condemn and abhor it all the more.

The habitual respect for the legal action of constituted authorities, which their religion has taught them, is their sure guide. They see now where their plain duty lies, and we are certain that they will not shrink from performing it. They know that it is useless, now to discuss whether or how this terrible condition of affairs could have been prevented; prevented it has not been; war states us in the face; we have to select between a legitimate Government, and an unjustified rebellion; between the duty we owe to the United States, and to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and sympathy for a Confederacy, which, as its Vice President declares, has African Slavery for its corner stone. Our choice cannot be for a moment doubtful.

Dark as the future seems, we will not despair of the republic. We rely on the virtue and patriotism of its citizens to rally around the flag, and to show to the world that even in the freest of countries there exist abhorrence of lawless revolution, and deep rooted reverence for constitutional authority.

A WORD OF WARNING.—In a sermon delivered at Charleston, by Rev. C. G. Pinekey, and just published by request, with the suggestive title of "Nebuchadnezzar's Fall and Fall," this striking passage occurs:

Let us not rest our hopes upon identity of institutions in the Southern States. Slavery is itself no bond of Union. It has become so with us, simply as the result of outward pressure. The Chaldean Monarchy, the Roman Empire, the Greek Republic, the South American States, were all slaveholding countries. But they have all fallen to pieces notwithstanding. Of itself, it is a mere rope of sand, with no more power, politically, than any other recognized relationship. Let us not repose on our agricultural staples. Cotton is the king whom commerce now worships. But its reign may pass away like other human empires. It is not now more firmly established in its supremacy than Nebuchadnezzar was in his. Suddenly as the ancient monarch was hurled from his seat the dominant staple may be from its commercial throne. Sixty or seventy years since, indigo was the produce of Southern fields, and cotton scarcely known. Seventy years hence some other culture may supplant this as this has supplanted the former production, and more remunerative labor may fill its place. These are the two human props upon which the Southern mind is now tempted to lean, instead of upon the eternal God. They are the arches upon which pride is resting our political house. But they will sink beneath the superincumbent weight, like the arches in the walls of Babylon.

If the President's proclamation of blockade amounts to anything, it should be enforced at once. There are in Southern ports at this time about 2 hundred heavy cotton ships and a number of steamers, all of which could easily and quickly be transformed into formidable men-of-war. Unless the blockade is instantly and thoroughly enforced, we may hear, some fine morning, that a lot of Jeff. Davis's new-made men-of-war have broken the blockade, captured our armed ships, and are scouring the seas in search of prey. In striking our blows, let us strike quickly and effectively.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Whether a State has a right to secede or not, under the Constitution, we do not say; but we do say they have a right to revolutionize, and they must be the judges whether their grievances are sufficient for them to resent.—*Bardston Gazette.*

So far as the right of revolution is concerned, what is true of a State is equally true of a county, a city, a precinct, or an individual. All these have just as much right as a State to revolutionize, and just as much right as a State "to be the judges whether their grievances are sufficient for them to resent."—*Louisville Jour.*

## Old Hickory on Nullification.

The following account of an interview at the White House, which we find quoted in Parton's "Life of General Jackson," will be read with much interest just now, as giving a glimpse behind the scene at a period of our history which bears a close analogy to the present. At the height of the nullification excitement, General Sam Dale of Mississippi, an old friend of Jackson's, called on him at the Presidential mansion, and the manner in which the engrossing topic repeatedly breaks out in the course of conversation in other matters, shows that it was uppermost in the old hero's mind. After the first shaking of hands the narrative of the visit proceeds as follows:

We walked into his reception-room, and I was introduced to Col. Benton and five or six other distinguished men. They were all very civil, and invited me to visit them. They were talking over "nullification," the engrossing subject at that period, and the President, turning to me, said, "General Dale, if this thing goes on, our country will be like a bag of meal with both ends open. Pick it up in the middle or endwise, and it will run out. I must tie the bag and save the country." The company now took leave, but when I rose to retire with Col. King, the General detained me, and directed his servant to refuse all visitors till one o'clock. He talked over our campaigns, and then of the business that brought me to Washington. He then said, "Sam, you have been true to your country, but you have made one mistake in life. You are now old and solitary, and without a bosom friend or family to comfort you. God called mine away. But all I have achieved—fame, power, every thing—would I exchange, if she could be restored to me for a moment."

The iron man trembled with emotion, and for some time covered his face with his hands, and tears dropped on his knee. I was deeply affected myself. He took two or three turns across the room, and then abruptly said, "Dale, they are trying me here; you will witness it; but, by the God of Heaven I will uphold the laws."

I understood him to be referring to nullification again, his mind evidently having recurred to it, and I expressed the hope that things would go right.

"They shall go right, sir," he exclaimed, passionately, shivering his pipe upon the table.

## Governor Pickens on the Humbling of the Stars and Stripes.

Governor Pickens, after the surrender of Fort Sumter, was serenaded at Charleston, and made quite a lengthy speech, of which the following extract is a sample of the sentiments uttered:

I hope on to-morrow, Sabbath though it be, that under the protection of Providence, and under the orders of General Beauregard, commander of our forces from the Confederate States, you shall have the proud gratification of seeing the Palmetto flag raised upon that fortress, and the Confederate flag of these free and independent States side by side with it; and there they shall float forever, in defiance of any power that man can bring against them. [Applause.] We have humbled the flag of the United States, and as long as I have the honor to preside as your Chief Magistrate, so help me God, there is no power on this earth shall ever lower from that fortress these flags, unless they be lowered and trailed in a sea of blood. [Vociferous applause.]

I can here say to you it is the first time in the history of this country that the stars and stripes have been humbled. It has triumphed for seventy years, but today, on the 13th day of April, it has been humbled, and humbled before the glorious little State of South Carolina.—[Applause.] The stars and stripes have been lowered before your eyes this day, but there are no flames that shall ever lower the flag of South Carolina while I have the honor to preside as your Chief Magistrate. And I pronounce here, before the civilized world, your independence is baptized in blood, your independence is won upon a glorious battle-field, and you are free now and forever, in defiance of a world in arms.

THE RUSSIAN EMANCIPATION.—A letter from St. Petersburg states that the people wished to go *en masse* to the palace to thank the Czar for the act of emancipation, but the authorities prevented this, as it was desired above all things to keep the public quiet. To that end no one was allowed to know when the ukase would appear; and the document was actually sent to the clergy in the night, with orders to read it next day in the churches.

In the evening, however, the public demanded the national hymn, "God save the Czar," in all the theaters, and welcomed it with thunders of applause. The news reached Moscow on the following day, the people shedding tears of joy, and everywhere offering up prayers for the Czar. A gentleman from that city relates the scene which took place at a great manufacturing village, five miles from Moscow, all the workmen in which were serfs. The Mayor and Chief of Police requested the workmen to go in a body to the church. "What for?" inquired one of them. "To hear the imperial manifesto to which makes you free." On hearing this the people all threw themselves on their knees, crossing themselves and offering up prayers for the Emperor with the utmost fervor, and weeping with joy. The utmost tranquility appears to have prevailed throughout the country.

"Lost"—a red kaf. He had a white spot on 1 of his blind legs. He was a she kaf. I will give three dollars to evirbudi wat will bring him home."

Don't force a man to take your advice. You can advise a man to take a bath without pitching him into the river.

## Tender Mercies of the Wicked.

COLD-BLOODED MURDER OF FREEMEN IN MISSISSIPPI.—Geo. N. Krahl living in Clay township, in this county, has received a letter from a brother, now in Ohio, who has been traveling in the South and was a witness to one of those scenes of cool-blooded murder which have been of such frequent occurrence since the commencement of the political troubles between the two sections. Mr. Krahl permits us to make the following extracts from his brother's letter:

"I have been for some time traveling in the Southern States, visiting Southern cities, and endeavoring to become acquainted with Southern manners and customs. I left home with the expectation of remaining until spring, but political excitement is so intense that it is not safe for a Northern man to remain on Southern shores. A man cannot remain with safety. It is not an uncommon occurrence to hang men by the neck for no earthly cause whatever, save that they were Lincoln men."

\* \* \* \* \* The day before I left Natchez two men came down the river and landed on the wharf a boat load of corn. No sooner had they landed than their principles were demanded by the "Vigilance Committee," and they, being bold fellows, swung their hats and gave three cheers for Lincoln. The company seized them, and took them across the river to the Louisiana shore, and hung them on a tree. I saw their bodies hanging there next day. Their corn was advertised in the morning papers to be sold for the benefit of the State, but not one word was said in regard to those men. Oh! how I longed to cry out against such iniquity. I have longed to speak boldly to them about such things. I was bursting with indignation, but had I let one word escape from my lips, or showed by my looks or actions that I was opposed to such proceedings, my life would have paid the forfeit.

TRANSMOGRIFIED.—It means fight when old white-headed men disguise themselves in order to be accepted in the volunteer ranks, as in the following instance, viz:

John McCurtin, of Jasper county, who is 68 years of age, volunteered with the Iroquois Guards, having two sons already in the company; and upon being told by the Captain (Milroy) that he might not, possibly, be accepted on account of his age, immediately upon his arrival in the city went to one of our best barbers and had his whiskers cut off, his hair trimmed and colored jet black—the transmutation being so complete that his best friends scarcely knew him.

Of course he passed scrutiny of the recruiting officers, and was duly sworn into the service of his country. Such "gait" as this knows no such word as fail or surrender.

Heaven bless the brave old men, as well as the young.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

A gentleman in Washington Co., Md., writes us as follows:

"A large majority of our people are inflexible Union men, firmly attached to the stars and stripes, and will, if necessary, fight for that flag, and under no other. Let the North be firm, and there will be no fear for Maryland, although temporarily under the control of rebels and a mob. Stand firm by the Government, and never desert Washington, or we are irretrievably lost."

This is the solemn truth. We must not only stand by the Union men of Maryland, but no time should be lost in striking a crushing blow at the murderous mob of rebels in Baltimore.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A HINT TO TRAITORS.—Jefferson Davis' impudent message to Mr. Lincoln.

"With mortal pain, and petard, we tender Old Abe our best regard," has called out a suggestive caricature, just published by Strong, 98 Nassau street, New York. It represents Davis and Beauregard hanging together back to back. A scraggy little Palmetto tree serves as the spar on Beauregard's boots, and both of the suspended individuals look rather the worse for the wear. Under the picture are these words, intended for the President of the Southern Confederacy:

For traitors we have no regard, We'll hang both thee and Beauregard.

THE FIRST SECESSION.—The Devil was the first Secessionist ever known, and he seceded from a better Government than the leaders of the Cotton States did, but from the same motives. "Rule or ruin" was the platform of both. Here, for the most part, the people have been flogged and drummed out of the Union, and denied a voice upon the subject.—The same spirit actuates Secessionists wherever they are found. Had Bell or Douglas been elected, the same state of things would now be upon us. These Southern conspirators intended all this mischief, and they have brought it about. The Southern Democrats are to blame for all this thing.—*Bronxville Knoxville Whig.*

The glorious old tri-colored flag, around which the affections of all patriots cluster, with unyielding tenacity, was hoisted on the Post Office and Journal Buildings this morning and now floats beautifully in the breeze. As the expenses were incurred by Post Master Jones, we return our thanks to him for permitting us to share in the honors of the event. It is the only flag we ever knew or expect to know. We trust that it may long wave, without the loss of a single star or a stripe dimmed, over every foot of ground belonging to the Government.—*Terre Haute Journal.*

A young lady shouldn't be unhappy because she isn't quite as tall as she would like to be. It is a very easy matter to get "spiced."





## What will Kentucky do?

This question has often been asked and perhaps as repeatedly been answered. It is the opinion of many whose opinions ought to entitle them to respect, that Kentucky will not secede. On the contrary, we believe that she will go with the rest of the Slave States. First, because she has an institution so peculiar in its nature that it seeks alliance with other States having the same institution, just as freedom seeks companionship with freedom. It is true, there are many Union men in Kentucky and perhaps as true and loyal patriots as we, yet they are becoming weaker every day, and many of them now say they are for the Union on conditions. Whenever patriotism becomes reduced to conditions, whenever patriots stop to consider between the flag of their country and the ensign of traitors, they are lost. Those who are for the Union without conditions are many, but those of the rebel persuasion would outnumber them and overpower them. In the second place, Kentucky has a Governor, who, although he makes fair promises to Border States, we believe to be a traitor at heart. He is like the constable we once heard of, while his face is northward he commands the peace, but at the same time he whispers to the rebels "pitch in, boys." There is a great deal depending on the chief executive of a State where civil laws are as well obeyed as they are in the State of Kentucky. In the third place, her people are a military disposed people, perhaps more so than in any other State in the Union, and when she takes her station of armed neutrality, you might as well try to run the Ohio river towards Pittsburgh as to keep Kentucky from shooting somewhere. It is true, she has a long frontier coast facing the Northern States, and the game of "plump" might be as effectually played across the river from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, yet an excited mob seldom pause to think into what danger they are plunging, but go in reckless and head-long. Unless this rebellion is put down, and that soon, she will as certainly be drawn into the maelstrom as that the sun shall continue to rise. The Governor refuses to send his quota of men, to aid the General Government in the suppression of treason, but at the same time recommends an armed neutrality. He says he will repel either the Federal troops or the Secessionists. Jeff. Davis has won half the battle in Kentucky. One more step on the part of the Governor and the manifestoes of Davis will be posted at every cross road and decorate the columns of every public journal in the State. Unless things change, and that soon, this much we may expect of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

The Southern tory Congress met at Montgomery, Ala., on the 29th ult. Jeff. Davis issued his message, in which he begs piteously for the United States Government to let them alone in their treasonable conduct. No doubt this would be highly gratifying to the old traitor, but the government will not grant his request. Nothing short of hanging the last traitor engaged in this rebellion will satisfy the people. Davis also begs his tory Congress to devise some means to place money at his disposal, for the defense of the South. They no doubt need money, and they will need *wind*, the breath of life, when an indignant people get through with them.

MAJOR ANDERSON AT WASHINGTON.—The special Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette writing under date of May 5th, says: Major Anderson, the Hero of Fort Sumter, arrived in this city yesterday, and paid a visit to the President and Secretary of War. It is understood that he was ordered here for consultation on war measures, and it is not at all improbable that he will be called upon to make good his declaration in New York, and plant the flag of Fort Sumter in its old location.

Kentucky may yet prove loyal to the Union, though a desperate effort is being made by her rulers to betray her into the secession scheme. We learn by late intelligence from Washington that the President has accepted two regiments of volunteers from that State, which were tendered by Col. Terrell and Col. Guthrie. They are, it is said, accepted for the war, without any special time being named for their enlistment. It is intended to raise a brigade, the command of which will be tendered to Major Anderson.

The Virginia tory forces, 600 strong evacuated Alexandria, near Washington, on Saturday night last and retired to the interior of Virginia. The gun powder of the United States forces began to smell rather strong for them.

It is said that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has offered the loyal Government the use of their rolling stock.

## Reception of Senator Douglas at Chicago—His Speech.

Senator Douglas received a general ovation at Chicago on Wednesday afternoon, in which Republicans and Democrats united to do him honor. He repaid their labor by a war speech, in which the necessity of sustaining the Government and vindicating the honor of the flag was eloquently enforced.

The following is a brief report of MR. DOUGLAS'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chairman: I thank you for the kind terms in which you have been pleased to welcome me. I thank the committee and citizens of Chicago for this grand and imposing reception. I beg you to believe that I will not do you nor myself the injustice to believe this magnificent ovation is personal homage to myself. I rejoice to know that it expresses your devotion to the Constitution, the Union and the flag of our country. [Cheers.]

I will not conceal gratification at the uncontroverted test this vast audience presents—that what political differences or party questions may have divided us, yet you all had a conviction that when the country should be in danger my loyalty could be relied on. That the present danger is imminent, no man can conceal. If war must come—if the bayonet must be used to maintain the Constitution—I can say before God my conscience is clean. I have struggled long for a peaceful solution of the difficulty. I have not only tendered those States what was theirs of right, but I have gone to the very extreme of magnanimity.

The return we receive is war, armies marching upon our Capital, obstructions and dangers to our navigation, letters of marque to invite pirates to prey upon our commerce, a concerted movement to blot out the United States of America from the map of the globe. The question is: Are we to maintain the country of our fathers, or allow it to be stricken down by those who, when they can no longer govern, threaten to destroy? What cause, what excuse do Disunionists give us for breaking up the best Government on which the sun of Heaven ever shed its rays? They are dissatisfied with the result of a Presidential election. Did they ever get beaten before? Are we to resort to the sword when we get defeated at the ballot box? I understand it that the voice of the people expressed in the mode appointed by the Constitution must command the obedience of every citizen. They assume, on the election of a particular candidate, that their rights are not safe in the Union. What evidence do they have of this? I defy any man to show any act on which it is based. What act has been omitted to be done? I appeal to these assembled thousands, that so far as the Constitutional rights of the Southern States, I will say the Constitutional rights of slaveholders are concerned, nothing has been done and nothing omitted, of which they can complain.

There has never been a time, from the day that Washington was inaugurated first President of these United States, when the rights of the Southern States stood firmer under the laws of the land than they do now; there never was a time when they had not as good a cause for disunion as they have to-day. What good cause have they now that has not existed under every Administration?

If they say the Territorial question—now for the first time there is no act of Congress prohibiting Slavery anywhere. If it be the non-enforcement of the laws, the only complaints that I have heard have been of the too vigorous and faithful fulfillment of the Fugitive Slave Law. Then what reason have they?

The Slavery question is a mere excuse. The election of Lincoln is a mere pretext. The present secession movement is the result of an enormous conspiracy formed more than a year since—formed by the leaders in the Southern Confederacy more than twelve months ago.

They use the Slavery question as a means to aid the accomplishment of their ends. They desired the election of a Northern candidate by a sectional vote in order to show that the two sections cannot live together. When the history of the two years from the Lecompton Charter down to the late Presidential election, shall be written, it will be shown that the scheme was deliberately made to break up this Union.

They desired a Northern Republican to be elected by a purely Northern vote, and then assign this fact as a reason why the sections may not longer live together. If the Disunion candidate in the late Presidential contest had carried the United South, their scheme was, the Northern candidate successful, to seize the Capital last spring, and by a united South and a divided North hold it. The scheme was defeated in the defeat of the Disunion candidate in several of the Southern States.

But this is no time for a detail of causes. The conspiracy is known. Armies have been raised. War is levied to accomplish it. There are only two sides to the question. Every man must be for the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war, only patriots and traitors.

Thank God, Illinois is not divided on this question. [Cheers.] I know they expected to present a united South against a divided North. They hoped in the Northern States, party questions would bring civil war between Democrats and Republicans, when the South would step in with her cohorts, and one party to conquer the other, and then make easy prey of the victors. Their scheme was carnage and civil war in the North.

There is but one way to defeat this. In Illinois it is being so defeated by closing up the ranks. War will thus be prevented on our own soil. While there was a hope of peace I was ready for any reasonable sacrifice or compromise to maintain it. But when the question comes of war in the cotton-fields of the South or the corn-fields of Illinois, I say the farther off the better.

We cannot close our eyes to the sad and solemn fact that war does exist. The Government must be maintained, its enemies overthrown, and the more stupendous preparations the less the bloodshed, and the shorter the struggle. But we must remember certain restraints on our actions even in time of war. We are a Christian people, and the war must be prosecuted in a manner recognized by Christian nations.

We must not invade constitutional rights. The innocent must not suffer, nor women and children be victims. Sav-

ages must not be let loose. But while I sanction no war on the rights of others, I will implore my countrymen not to lay down our arms until our own rights are recognized. [Cheers.]

The Constitution and its guarantees are our birthright, and I am ready to enforce that inalienable right to the last extent. We cannot recognize Secession. Recognize it once, and you have not only dissolved government, but you have destroyed social order, upturned the foundations of society. You have inaugurated anarchy in its worst form, and will shortly experience all the horrors of the French Revolution.

Then we have a solemn duty—to maintain the Government. The greater our unanimity, the speedier the day of peace. We have prejudices to overcome, from the few short months since of a fierce party contest. Yet these must be allayed. Let us lay aside all animosities and recriminations as to the origin of these difficulties. When we shall have again a country, with the United States flag floating over it, and respected on every inch of American soil, it will then be time enough to ask who and what brought all this upon us. I have said more than I intended to say. [Cries of "Go on."] It is a sad task to discuss questions so fearful as civil war; but, sad as it is, bloody and disastrous as I expect it will be, I express it as my conviction before God, that it is the duty of every American citizen to rally round the flag of his country.

I thank you again, for this magnificent demonstration. By it you show you have laid aside party strife. Illinois has a proud position. United, firm, determined never to permit the Government to be destroyed. [Prolonged cheering.]

MORE THAN SPARTAN BRAVERY.—There is something in our nature that prompts us to point to true courage wherever it is found. The vigor and energy shown in the following incidents will form another bright page in history for Concord:

In Acton, a country town of Massachusetts about 30 miles from Boston, and near Concord bridge where the battle was fought in '76, there is a military company which is composed of the descendants of the men who fought and fell in the battle. Their commander's family name since that day has always been Davis. On Monday morning, the 15th of April, the proclamation of the President of the United States was issued. On Tuesday morning the 16th, at 1 o'clock, the Acton church bell rang. The men of the town hastily assembled on the green. The President's proclamation was read, and the requisition of the Governor of Massachusetts; and at 9 o'clock that morning the Acton company was in Faneuil Hall ready for service. On Friday, the 19th of April, the great day of the company's history, it was engaged in Baltimore, in fighting its way through to the defense of the Capital of the nation.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, May 4th. General Pillow, Gen. Ely, and other prominent officers of the Confederate army, and a large number of Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee troops are at Memphis, heavy guns are arriving there daily. Colonel Prentiss, the commanding officer at this point has just received the following dispatch from three of the most prominent citizens of Cincinnati: "General Pillow has several steamers ready at Memphis—he meditates an immediate attack on Cairo."

Col. Prentiss replied: "Let him come, he will learn to dig a ditch on the right side,—I am ready."

It is stated that Major Anderson is to be entrusted with a Brigade of Kentuckians which is immediately to be raised.

Major Anderson arrived at Washington the latter part of last week. He was greeted with cheers on all hands, except the tories.

Jeff. Davis is not going to entrust his precious body so far North as even Richmond, Va. He fears the halter—the death of the traitor!

A. C. Greiner of Georgia, was arrested in Philadelphia for treason on Tuesday last week. The charge against him is that he headed the citizens of Savannah, Ga., and drove the United States forces from Fort Pulaski. Greiner endeavored or asked to be admitted to bail, but treason not being a bailable offense, he was committed to prison for a future hearing.

Kentucky Election.—Kentucky held a popular election on Saturday last for delegates to a general Border State Convention. The result is most gratifying to the friends of the Union. The Daily Wabash Express of Tuesday in speaking of this election says: The vote seems to have been an immense one and to have been one sided. The returns indicate as large an aggregate vote at the recent election as was polled in November last. In Louisville the vote for the Union candidate was nearly unanimous, also in Covington and in Bracken county.—The returns from the interior indicate the same happy result. This news must be cheering to the heart of every Union man.—God grant that Kentucky may be found firm to the Union, in all her parts! The voice of this noble old State swelling out for the "Stars and Stripes" will strike her own traitors dumb and inspire the Union men of other wavering States, to make a last grand struggle to save them.

No more provisions for the Southern traitors, should be the motto of every man who wishes well to the Government. We pity the poor *pequeno* individual, who, for a little temporary gain, would sell the enemies of our beloved institutions, the means to sustain them whilst in rebellion against one of the best Governments on earth.

The six pounder field piece was sent from the armory at this place to Indianapolis on last Wednesday, on a requisition of Gov. Morton.

Captain Conklin of the Union Guards was in town last Sabbath. He is expecting marching orders soon.

## FROM CAMP MORTON.

MAY 3d, 1861.

At a meeting of the Union Guards, on motion, Capt. Conklin was called to the Chair, and Marshall A. Moore appointed Secretary; and on motion, the following members of the company were appointed a committee to report resolutions expressive of the gratitude of the Guards for their friends at home, to-wit: D. C. Donohue, M. J. Cooper, and Lieut. Steele. After retiring a short time, they reported the following preamble and resolutions:—

Whereas, In obedience to the call of the President of the United States, the Union Guards, irrespective of party, have left their friends and homes, to protect their country's flag, and submitted for the time being to soldiers' lives and soldiers' fare—therefore,

Resolved, That we, unanimously, officers and soldiers, tender our heartfelt thanks to the citizens of Greencastle and vicinity for the substantial manner they have thought proper to remember us in so liberally furnishing us with all the luxuries of life, free of charge.

Resolved, That the thanks of this company are cordially tendered to Capt. John R. Mahan of the Asbury Guards, for his liberality in presenting us with a fine Cooking Stove and fixtures, and hope the best feeling may continue to exist between the Union Guards and the Asbury Guards.

WILLIAM CONKLIN, Pres't.  
M. A. MOORE, Secretary.

CAMP MORTON, May 4th.

EDITOR BANNER.—Your readers are no doubt, many of them, wondering why we remain in camp, inactive and in idleness. The matter, however, is susceptible of easy explanation. Government has not on hand the means of arming and equipping the number of men necessary to carry on the war. Our clothing, camp equipment, and arms, had all to be shipped from the East or made here, and while the Government had sufficient arms in the various arsenals, belonging to it, for many more troops than have been called out, all our clothing and camp equipment had to be made here and our arms and accoutrements shipped from the East. All this takes time.

But time, thus necessary, is not thrown away. Officers and men are becoming more proficient in the drill, and every day adds to their proficiency. The raw recruit is rapidly becoming the thoroughly drilled soldier, and this will add immensely to our strength in the field. No doubt our stay here will result in a public benefit, even if (what is extremely unlikely) we have to return home without facing the enemy. Our friends may feel assured that we are trying to be in condition to add to the renown of Indiana when we are called into the field.

Since my last, our quarters have been changed and we are now located on the Western side of the Camp, about two-thirds of the distance from the Southern side of the Grounds, and in the rear of the Western row of tents. Our friends will find us on visiting the Grounds, easily, by inquiring for the quarters of the tenth regiment, in which we are company No. eight, having the post of danger and of honor in the regiment. Our Colonel is J. J. Reynolds of Tippecanoe county; Lieut. Colonel, J. R. M. Bryant of Warren county; and our Major is M. D. Manson of Crawfordsville. Col. Bryant visited our quarters and took supper with Capt. Conklin on Thursday evening; and from his manner one would not have known he was an officer.—The Colonel is a very pleasant gentleman and will no doubt make an efficient officer. We are, thus far, well satisfied with our quarters and position. The members of the Guards are fast assuming the carriage and manner of soldiers, and adapting themselves to camp life and soldiers' duties. They are determined that "Old Putnam" shall hear a good report from them whenever they are brought face to face with the traitors who are striving to pull down the "Temple of Liberty." The most perplexing duty is cooking and washing the dishes. In this department our boys need instruction. Should any of our fair friends visit us, while cooking is going on, they would laugh heartily at our awkwardness. The other morning, while I was standing near one of the camp fires, and observing the operation of cooking, one of the boys took a potato that had been thoroughly boiled, in order to peel it. The first effort, he let the savory vegetable fall into the fire, where it was impossible to reclaim it. This was repeated three times with the same result, and the poor fellow looked immensely chagrined, and exclaimed, "I'll quit now;" but he looked, "I wish sister or mother was here," in a way that was not to be mistaken. Some times we burn our beans, and search our rice; but we are all "some" in cooking meat, and some times, have *fry, boil and broil*, in the same dish.—We were made very happy the other evening by receiving a good treat from our friends at home, and as an expression of the gratitude of the Company, a meeting was called, and the resolutions herewith enclosed to you, were adopted, with a request that you give them with the proceedings of the meeting, a place in the Banner.

Camp life and duties call out the good as well as the bad qualities of human nature, and I verily believe we have not a man who would not divide with a comrade to the last cent.

The boys are somewhat "spoiling for a fight" and declare that had they a fair

chance at Yancy, Rhett, Davis and Company, they would make short work of them. I was passing the quarters of one of the Rifle companies, this morning, and near the Captain's *marquee* there was a large board placed on end, and on it drawn, in black, a scaffold, with a skeleton suspended by the neck, with the words "JEFF DAVIS" written thereon, and over and under it, written: "The fate of all Traitors." This sentiment is a common one in camp, and we think common in Indiana.

Our Company has more men of Democratic antecedents, than of any other politics; and it does one good to hear them heap maledictions on the heads of traitors. The boys say "time enough for politics when enemies are conquered, traitors hung, and the Government saved!" And we feel that this sentiment animates the heart of every patriotic Indianian.—You may tell the friends of the Union Guards that among them there is but one sentiment, and that is "down with opposition to the Government, and up with the Stars and Stripes."

The Asbury Guards returned home Thursday, declining to enter the army for three years. It is but justice to them, however, to say that hardly a man of them would have refused to enter for the war. They were under the impression that if they entered for three years and the war closed in three months or one year, they would be held for three years. Some of them voted to "go it" anyhow.

In conclusion, Mr. Brown, allow me, for the "Guards," to say, "Good morning, and good by" to our friends in "old Putnam."

CAMP MORTON, May 6th, 1861.

C. W. BROWN.—Camp Morton begins to present a more warlike appearance than when we arrived. Two weeks has brought "order out of confusion." The six regiments called for by the President have mostly been supplied with arms. Those who have not, will be this evening. Our arms consist, principally of Minnie muskets, Sharp's rifles and improved American percussion lock muskets. All the arms are new and when the regiments return from the armory, each soldier bearing his arms, the impression is forced upon our minds that the Government means business. The new order of enlistment has caused great disappointment and confusion. But for the benefit of the friends of the Union Guards, I will just say once for all, that we are enrolled in the service of the United States for three months from the date of our leaving Greencastle, but should our services be longer needed, (which we all hope may not be the case) we may be considered as having, in the language of Douglas, taken up arms to lay them down when our country's constitutional rights are acknowledged by traitors, and not before. No company in the six regiments have greater incentives to do their duty and their whole duty than the Union Guards. Every express train that arrives from the west carries, freighted with delicacies of the most substantial kind and value, little presents and keep-sakes from our friends until our company has become almost envious (if there could be such thing as envy in soldier life.) We hope our friends will excuse us if we fail to formally acknowledge their bounty to us, for if we should undertake to do so, we should have to have a standing committee on resolutions, and at least two secretaries employed to prepare them for the "Banner." We have all resolved, officers and soldiers, that if the time shall ever come that we shall be called upon to make good the expectations of our friends in old Putnam that our conduct shall be such that they will not regret their generosity towards us.

The company are all in excellent health and spirits, and are learning the drill very fast. We hope our friends will not believe all or half they hear about poisoned wells, gunpowder plots, cholera, small-pox, &c., &c., in the army; for the truth always falls far short of the newspaper and telegraph reports. Put no confidence, whatever, in rumor, when the country is quiet, and wholly disinterested in times like the present.

We were greeted yesterday by our esteemed friend Rev. Mr. Sudd of Greencastle, who was visiting Camp Morton for the very laudable purpose of distributing moral and religious tracts among the soldiers. He honored our head quarters with his presence at the dinner table, and learned from actual observation that we are all able to do our duty in one department of soldiers' life, and I have no doubt, he left impressed with the idea that if we could use the broad sword and bayonet against an enemy as dexterously as we did the knife and fork on those fine baked chickens sent us by the ladies of Putnam, that we would prove formidable in putting down treason and bringing about a speedy peace.

Enclosed I send you the resolutions offered by Gen. Steele, which are fully endorsed by union loving and loyal citizens every where. They also I think, fully embody the true position of every officer and soldier in Indiana, as well as of the government for which we are willing to fight, and, if need be, to die.

D. C. D.

constitutional obligations which rest upon the Government of the United States, and on the several State Governments of the Union:

1. *Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That in time of war between the Government of the United States and its enemies, no State of the Union has a right to repudiate its constitutional obligations so far as to assert its neutrality in such a war.

2. *Be it further resolved*, That a constitutional obligation rests upon the General Government of the United States, and upon the several State Governments, to support the National Constitution, to enforce the laws, and protect the lives, liberties, property, and all constitutional rights of citizens in all parts of the Union.

That the people of Indiana acknowledge the binding force of this obligation, and that under the authority of the United States they will hold themselves in readiness to furnish military force to co-operate with the friends of the Union in any State where the constitutional rights of patriotic citizens are or shall be assailed by traitors and armed enemies of the National Government.

*Be it further resolved*, That no intention exists on the part of the people of Indiana to interfere, in any way, with the laws or domestic institutions of Kentucky or any other State, nor is it the intention of the State of Indiana that any portion of her resources of either men or money shall ever be employed, either directly or indirectly, in any aggression upon the institution of slavery, or any constitutional right belonging to any of the States.

*Be it further resolved*, That the people of Indiana remember, with gratitude, the gallant conduct of Kentuckians who came as volunteers and poured out their blood at Tippecanoe, and at other battle-fields within our borders, to aid in protecting the wives and children of Indiana from the tomahawk and scalping-knife of savages; and that we stand ready at the call of Kentucky, of any other State, to aid them as brothers, relatives, and friends in defense of their homes and firesides, against the assaults of all enemies, especially those who, under the traitorous secession flag of South Carolina, are in open rebellion against the glorious old flag of the Union, which "must and shall be preserved."

*Be it further resolved*, That his Excellency, the Governor of Indiana, be and he is hereby requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, and to the several Governors of the States of the Union.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Superintendent Kenedy has received a letter stating that there is a thorough organized plan to burn New York, Philadelphia and Boston by cutting off the supplies of water, and then setting fire to various points. Also states that men have been stationed both at Boston and Philadelphia for weeks, and one hundred and twenty-five men have been sent to New York to carry out their hellish designs. Also, that although at first Jeff. Davis disapproved of such a proceeding, but since the President's proclamation favors it.

The letter is dated Louisville and the writer says he is an enemy, but will not fight with camphene and lucifer matches for weapons.

Several well known gentlemen in this city are closely watched, and considerable credence is placed in the statement, and precautionary measures have been adopted by the police. Major Anderson passed through Perryville yesterday, and proceeded to Annapolis en route to Washington.

At both places he was received with marked respect and passed the lines of troops with head uncovered.

The Virginia Legislature adjourned on the 1st inst., until the 12th of June, by which time it was expected that the returns of the popular vote on the ordinance of secession would be received.

Gen. Harney has prepared an address to the people of Missouri, urging them to stay in the Union; that secession will prove the ruin of their State, and that for himself he is ready to stand to the last by the flag to which twenty stars have been added since he entered the service.

Baltimore is quiet. Fort Madison, an earthwork fortification commanding the city and harbor, is in possession of the Government troops.

The steamer Maryland landed some Massachusetts troops from Annapolis, and large quantities of stores at Fort McHenry yesterday.

The intelligence from Richmond is important. Considerable alarm is said to exist there in consequence of the activity manifested by the U. S. Government, and the unexpected unity of the North.

It was believed that Mr. Davis had just notified the Border States now acting in hostility to the Government, to assemble at Montgomery to confer with the rebel government.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Washington advices received last night were to the effect that the war will be vigorously opened in a few days by demonstrations upon Alexandria and Norfolk.

A movement on Havre de Grace was supposed to have taken place yesterday from Perryville. Three or four companies will cross the Susquehanna with flying artillery and occupy Havre de Grace. Troops will then be sent forward ten miles to Bush river. The last movement may not be made for two days.

A strong force of carpenters and builders will be sent forward to Bush river there to rebuild the bridge.

The bridges on the big and little Gunpowder rivers will be rebuilt as soon as a sufficient military force is sent forward to protect the workmen. The bridges will be completed by Thursday next and the road to Baltimore will then be open.

Troops will be sent forward from Philadelphia to reinforce those at Perryville.

It was stated upon reliable authority yesterday that there were only 1500 Virginians at Harper's Ferry. They are not half armed and are very short of provisions.

One million percussion caps were seized yesterday, which had been shipped for Charleston, also a case of revolvers at the American Express Office.

The government yesterday purchased two fast tugs to be converted into gun boats for service on the Chesapeake.

A special to the World says that the Alexandria Custom House and Post Office will be taken possession of soon by the Federal troops.

It is contemplated to suspend all Southern mails next week.

A report is current that there has been a collision between two vessels at the mouth of the Potomac, and supplies for Washington by up country roads have been cut off by Virginians.

A corps of telegraphers is being formed to be attached to the army.

The Times says the federal forces are moving towards Baltimore, and Fort McHenry has been well reinforced.

The Cumberland, Monticello, Yankee and several steam tugs are strictly blockading Hampton Roads and James river. Letters from Boston indicate that five millions of the new loan will be taken there.

The Navy department is to charter ten more steamers at New York, five at Philadelphia and five at Boston, to be added to the Navy.

From New York.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The steamer Columbia with the Albany Infantry Corps, the Salem Zouaves, a detachment of the 71st Regiment and twelve two pound howitzers for the 7th regiment sailed this afternoon. The Post's special learns on good authorities that the secessionists have planned for a fierce conflict with the Federal troops that may attempt passing through Baltimore.

Gen. Patterson has prepared a flying R. R. Artillery battery for use on the Annapolis and Washington Road. It is reported that all secessionists have been warned to leave the city of Washington.

The Bavaria sailed for Europe this afternoon. She took no specie. Capt. Engle has been ordered to the command of the frigate Cumberland.

A letter from the interior of South Carolina says that while the writer was absent at Charleston, a fight with negroes occurred in his town. They burned four dwellings and eight stores in the town, and four more in the vicinity. Eight negroes were hung and a dozen more would soon be hung.

The Secretary of the Treasury instructed the Collector not to grant leave of absence to employees volunteering. They must resign or not volunteer.

The Jersey City Coast Guard have seized two schooners loaded with 3,800 kegs and 1160 barrels of powder.

The Commercial's special says armed vessels are stationed off Alexandria, for the protection of the fishermen who have been fired into and the fish taken from them.

Major Anderson has arrived at Washington.

The frigates Niagara and Minnesota are to sail immediately.

It is said that the President will demand the restoration of the Gosport Navy Yard and Harper's Ferry.

The Baltimore and Ohio Road has offered the Government the use of their rolling stock.

From Kentucky.

MAYSVILLE, May 4.—Maysville gives 820 majority for the Union. The stars and stripes float from every building in town.

PARIS, May 4.—This precinct gives 375 majority for Union. Bell's majority was 355.

RISEING SUN, May 4.—Vote at Rabbit Pass, Ky., opposite here was 114 for Union the total vote in November was 136.

An immense County Union Meeting was held at Wheeling, Va., on the 4th inst. Hancock, Pierpont, and McPorter addressed the people in able speeches, urging resistance to the secession ordinance, and favoring a division of the State. Strong Union resolutions were adopted.

Fine Stock for Sale.

I WILL sell at the Stock Sale at Greencastle, on the first Monday in June, a lot of Yearling Bull Calves

to the highest bidder. A credit of twelve months will be given, purchaser giving note with approved security.

These young Bulls are of the best Short Horn Stock. A. C. STEVENSON. May 9th, 1861—4w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk's office of the Putnam Circuit Court of Common Pleas, in a cause wherein Benjamin DeCl is plaintiff, and David Mann and Sarah Mann are defendants, commanding me to make the sum of four hundred and twenty-three dollars, and twenty cents, together with interest accrued and accruing, and costs of said suit, I will expose at public sale on

Saturday, the 25th day of May, 1861, within the hours prescribed by law on said day, at the Court-house door, in the town of Greencastle, in Putnam county and State of Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following described real estate, to-wit: Beginning at a point on the north edge of the Cumberland road 266 feet westwardly from the S. W. corner of lot number 118, in the town of Putnamville, thence with said road South 93 degrees and 50 minutes West



# PUTNAM REPUBLICAN BANNER.

## Local Matters.

### Terre Haute & Richmond R. R. GREENCASTLE STATION.

GOING EAST. 1st Train, 4:25 a. m. 2d Train, 7:30 a. m. 3d Train, 9:10 a. m. 4th Train, 11:20 a. m. 5th Train, 1:40 p. m. 6th Train, 3:55 p. m. 7th Train, 5:15 p. m. 8th Train, 7:30 p. m. 9th Train, 9:45 p. m. GOING WEST. 1st Train, 4:25 a. m. 2d Train, 7:30 a. m. 3d Train, 9:10 a. m. 4th Train, 11:20 a. m. 5th Train, 1:40 p. m. 6th Train, 3:55 p. m. 7th Train, 5:15 p. m. 8th Train, 7:30 p. m. 9th Train, 9:45 p. m.

Second Train East and Second Train West stop at all Stations. First Train East stops at Brazil, Junction, Greencastle and Cartersburg. Third Train East stops at Stanton, Brazil, Reelsville, Junction, Greencastle, Fillmore, Cartersburg and Plainfield. First Train West, at Plainfield, Cartersburg, Coatsville, Fillmore, Greencastle, Junction, Reelsville, Brazil and Stanton. Third Train West, at Plainfield, Cartersburg, Clayton, Coatsville, Fillmore, Greencastle, Junction, Reelsville and Brazil.

### LOUISVILLE, N. A. & CHICAGO RAIL ROAD.

Trains Going North. 1st. Freight and Accommodation, 8 a. m. 2d. Freight Train, 11:20 a. m. 3d. Express and Mail, 4:00 p. m. Trains Going South. 1st. Mail Train, 11:20 a. m. 2d. Freight Train, 1:40 p. m. 3d. Freight and Accommodation, 9:50 p. m.

### The Banner Office Removed.

In a few days, the Banner office will be removed to the room immediately over the Post Office, where the friends and patrons of the office will please call, hereafter, when wanting anything in the printing line.

Under the influence of the recent fine weather gardening is progressing finely and everybody who has a rod or so of spare ground, is planting it in something eatable.

The peaches and cherries were pretty well killed out by the frost and freeze on the night of the 1st inst. The fruit crop which one week since was so promising is now blasted and we are once more destined to witness barren trees. We presume that the apples are not much injured as we think the heavy foliage would protect them.

THE ASBURY GUARDS.—Owing to some misunderstanding between the Governor and the commandant of Camp Morton this company returned home last week. It is not certainly known whether they will be ordered back to Indianapolis or not. The great trouble in this State is that the number wanting to serve their country is greater than the demand.

THE SMALL-POX.—One case of Small-Pox has been in town for the past five or six days; but not the least danger is apprehended from its spreading, in consequence of the great precautionary steps that have been taken to prevent it. The case is in Mr. Hough's family. The patient, we learn, is fast improving, and no other member of the same family from appearances, are likely to take the disease.

The "Asbury Guards," one of the companies recently formed here and repairing to Indianapolis for drill, &c., had the alternative presented to them, after arriving at their destination, of enlisting in the service for three years or not at all, as they understood it. Choosing the latter expedient, most of the members of the "Guards" returned to this place, on Thursday evening. We regret this, as most if not all these young men are valiant and patriotic spirits, and would have done good service in the cause of their country had they continued in the field.

The Wide Awake Capes, so plentiful here during the late Presidential election, are now in great demand by our soldiers stationed at Indianapolis. Any of our Greencastle boys having any of these capes in their possession will confer a great favor by leaving them at the Mayor's office in Greencastle, from which point, when collected together, they will be sent to the Union Guards at Indianapolis. Gather them up, boys, at once. Let us make those who are endeavoring to protect our lives and property, comfortable if we can.

HON. D. C. DONNOHUE.—This gentleman who volunteered at this place as a private in the UNION GUARDS, we are pleased to learn has been promoted to the position of Quarter Master Sergeant of the Tenth Regiment of Indiana Militia, a very honorable as well as highly responsible position. Mr. D. is the only private, we believe, that has been promoted to any position in the staff. We will vouch for his efficiency and faithfulness in whatever post of duty he may be placed. He will make one of the most efficient officers Indiana will have on the field of battle. A man of excellent judgement—cool, calm and deliberate in the hour of danger, he will prove an invaluable auxiliary to the officers of the army.

AN OLD CITIZEN GONE.—Isaac Matkins, one of the oldest citizens of Putnam county, departed this life at his residence in this place on Friday morning last, May 24, 1861. Mr. Matkins was 63 years of age at the time of his death. He became a citizen of Putnam county in 1821. Some forty years ago emigrated from the State of North Carolina, he settled on his old farm four miles west of Greencastle, where for a series of years he continued to increase in wealth and affluence. He was a devout Christian—a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for a long series of years, and finally died triumphing in the hopes of a blessed immortality. He leaves a wife and some seven or eight children, mostly grown, in comfortable circumstances, besides numerous acquaintances, to regret his departure from among them.

For the Banner.

BAINBRIDGE, Ind., May 6th, 1861.

Editor Banner: Sir, while the mighty hosts of royal citizens elsewhere in this glorious Union, are rising in defense of their country, we would have you and your readers know that Bainbridge and vicinity are not wanting in patriotism and military spirit. When the President announced that our National Flag had been assailed by rebels, and made his requisition for aid to prevent it from being disgraced, many of our most intelligent and promising young men heartily responded to the call; and, although the number who volunteered from this immediate neighborhood was not sufficient to constitute a company, they hesitated not a moment to leave their friends at home, east their destinies among strangers, and join those companies that were forming at a distance. Since their departure our mothers and daughters have acted a noble part. They did not sit in a childish manner, to fret and grieve; but have proven themselves to be true-hearted American women, by doing all they possibly could in furnishing the volunteers with food and raiment. Not only have they done this but, they are ready to do more whenever it becomes necessary.

Owing to the warlike developments of the day, and to afford protection against domestic violence, our citizens have deemed it necessary and prudent to form a company of Home Guards. So, on Saturday last, some seventy-five or eighty having enrolled their names, our company was properly organized by the election of the following officers:

Capt. John Wampler; 1st Lieut., G. T. Ragan; 2d Lieut., Marion Darnall; 3d Lieut., J. A. Scott; Ensign, L. W. Darnall; 1st Ser., A. J. Darnall; 2d Ser., H. L. Stone; 3d Ser., James Burks; 4th Ser., Simon Johnson; 1st Cor., T. J. Darnall; 2d Cor., Elihu Graves; 3d Cor., James Foster; 4th Cor., George Housel.

In the evening our little city was thoroughly intoxicated with enthusiasm. The ladies were to present the Home Guards with a beautiful banner; and quite a large number had come in from the country to witness the ceremony. Accordingly, at about 8 o'clock, after our organization was completed, we repaired to the Christian Church in this place, where the ladies had already in large numbers assembled. Mrs. Edward W. Darnall did the honor of the presentation, by making a very touching and appropriate address to the Company. Lieut. Ragan responded on behalf of the Guards. His speech was graceful in delivery, eloquent in language, and patriotic in sentiment. As he so pathetically discoursed of the beloved memories that clustered around our national ensign, and the proud victories, over which it had waved in the days of our ancestors, many of the audience could not refrain from being affected to tears. At the conclusion of his response, Miss Meda Fuller sang the Star Spangled Banner, in such melodious strains, that surely a new love was created in the heart of every one present; for the time-honored flag of our country. Traitor indeed must he be, who could listen to that song, and then swear that he loved not the "Stars and Stripes." How well and truly has Shakespeare said:

"He that has no music in his soul, And is not moved by concord of sweet sounds, Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils!" STUNN.

### "THE HOME GUARDS."

To many who reside in the country, and have not access to daily journals, it may be necessary to give some account of the object and purposes of this organization. The first and principal object of this association is to take care of the families of those who have volunteered in their country's service. 2nd. To defend our own State against foes, either without or within. For these laudable objects they are organized, and members of the company organized at this place have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of Indiana, and to defend the property of all loyal citizens. In times of war, there is no surer defense against enemies than a citizen soldiery, drilled and organized ready to step forth at a moment's notice, each man knows to what company he belongs and what duty he is expected to perform. By thus organizing the North, we may safely say that there is but little danger of invasion; and if invaded, we would be well prepared to give the enemy a warm reception. Ohio has passed a law authorizing such associations and requesting the "Home Guards" to file their muster roll with the proper officer, so that, in that State, they are subject to be called out before militia can be drafted.

### The Call for Additional Troops.

The following extract from a dispatch from Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, was received by Governor Morton, on Wednesday, May 1st:

"No additional troops beyond the regiments called for are at present needed. If the six regiments put into camp by you should be disposed to volunteer for three years, unless sooner discharged, they would be accepted—not otherwise at this time."

In answer to a dispatch inquiring as to full particulars of the above, the following was received on the 4th inst:

"As soon as determined, which will be in a day or two, you will be informed how many regiments are desired from your State, in addition to those mustered into service under the former requisition from this department."

"SIMON CAMERON," Secretary of War.

### REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

According to Recorder Wall's Books, the following Real Estate Transfers have been made in the County during two or three weeks past:

David D. Douglass to David Smith; 80 acres in Jefferson township, for \$1,000. Barney Allen, et al. to Josiah R. Earnhart; interest in land in Warren and Cloverdale townships, for \$975. George W. Sherrill to Abel McCarty; 20 acres in Jefferson township, for \$100. Abel McCarty to William Wright; 220 acres in Jefferson township, for \$4,400. William Wright to Abel McCarty; 33 acres in Warren township, for \$3,300. John F. Soller to John Hammond; 160 acres in Marion township, for \$1,600. David A. Alexander to Waggoner & Kunkler; part of lot 91 in Greencastle, for \$1,000. Wm. B. Ramsay to John Grant; lot in Portland Mills, for \$300. Benjamin Briggs to Robert Leunberg; lot 12 in B. F. Corcoran's 2nd Enlargement of Bainbridge, for \$100. Alexander N. Clark to Lewis Orth; land in Mill Creek township, for \$3,000. James Thompson, et al. to John S. Gillespie; lot 4 block 3, Central survey of Greencastle, for \$500. Seaton S. Rice to Samuel Brown; 463 1/2 acres in Franklin township, for \$1,700. Hugh Todd to John B. Wilson; a parcel of land in Washington township, for \$200. Wm. S. Collier, Sheriff, to Daniel Chadd; land in Jefferson township, for \$140. Daniel J. Tolan to William Brannan; 160 acres in Warren township, for \$1,600. Henry Dorsett to James Dorsett; interest in 160 acres in Mill Creek township, for \$325. Virginia Dorsett to James Dorsett; interest in 160 acres in Mill Creek township, for \$373. Samuel Dorsett to James Dorsett; interest in 160 acres in Mill Creek township, for \$373. James M. Dookey to Isaiah Steen; land in Monroe township, for \$3,000. William Bandy to Cornelius Jenkins; 120 acres in Cloverdale township, for \$1,200. William S. Collier to T. C. Grooms; one-third interest in land in Washington township, for \$27. Calvin S. Charlotte to Wm. R. Smith; 5 acres in Washington township, for \$100. Alexander Dunnington to James W. Carver; land in Washington township, for \$1,040.

### RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

Elder B. FRANKLIN of Cincinnati, O., is preaching every night this week in the Christian Church in this place. Subjects for Lord's Day and Lord's Day night:—at half past 10 o'clock A. M., "The New Covenant," Jer. 31st and 32nd; at half past 7 P. M., "The Union of all Christians," without any sacrifice of truth or conscience.

### Marriage Licenses Issued to

Fiddling Morris and Louisa J. Brown, on the 26th of April. James Crawley and Ellen Ray, on the 27th. Daniel W. Clark and Margaret C. Wiley, on the 29th. George W. Throop, Esq., and Josephine Livingston, May 1st. William Worline and Fernelia J. Butcher, on the 6th.

### BANNER RECEIPTS.

|                    |       |
|--------------------|-------|
| E. Butcher         | \$ 75 |
| Samuel Darnall     | 1 50  |
| Hiram L. Miller    | 1 50  |
| Thomas H. Anderson | 75    |
| Daniel Briggs      | 1 50  |
| Thompson Browning  | 1 50  |
| John Williamson    | 1 00  |
| Alexander B. Tolin | 80    |
| John Denny, Esq.   | 1 50  |
| John E. Darnall    | 1 50  |
| Prof. Jos. Tingler | 1 50  |
| Harvey Denny       | 3 00  |

### KENTUCKY ELECTION.—The Cincinnati

Gazette of Monday says: "The returns from Kentucky indicate a heavy Union vote. States are not secured from secession by voting, as Virginia and several other States will show; but the vote will show the opponents of secession their strength, and embolden them to take up arms to resist any attempt of Gov. MAGOFFIN to precipitate them. It will also give them a prestige for the Congressional election. We suspect that the anti-secessionists in Kentucky will have to show a determined attitude, and a readiness to fight to prevent Gov. MAGOFFIN from getting the State into the conflict either by force or fraud, and we hear that many of them have an excellent stomach for it."

Professor Lowe lately made a balloon voyage from Cincinnati to Columbia, South Carolina. He reports some of the inhabitants of the palmetto State badly scared at his sudden appearance. We don't wonder at all, as no doubt they thought it was the immortal spirit of Andy Jackson descending from the skies.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk's office of the Putnam Court of Common Pleas in a cause wherein William L. Foster, James T. Gifford and Jesse Jones are plaintiffs, and John Eads, Cynthia Eads and John English are defendants, commanding me to make the sum of two hundred and thirty five dollars and seventy five cents, together with the costs of said suit, I will expose at public sale at the Court House door in the town of Greencastle, in the County of Putnam, and State of Indiana, on Saturday, the 25th day of May, 1861, within the hours prescribed by law, first, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following described real estate, to-wit: Lot No. 6 in block No. 1 in Ash's enlargement to the town of Greencastle, Putnam County, Indiana; and secondly, the said real estate shall not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, I will then, at the same time and place offer at public sale the fee simple title to said real estate taken as the property of said defendants, John Eads, Cynthia Eads. Said sale to be without relief from valuation or appraisement laws.

W. S. COLLIER, Sheriff. May 2, 1861—Per. fee, \$3.50.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a certain copy of a decree to me directed, out of the Putnam Court of Common Pleas, in a cause wherein John W. Lynch, plaintiff, and John Eads, Sarah Ann Eads, L. T. Hamlin, and William Moholman, are defendants, commanding me to make the sum of two hundred and forty five dollars and seven cents, together with the costs of said suit, I will, on

Saturday, the 25th day of May, 1861, at the Court House door in the town of Greencastle, Indiana, within the hours prescribed by law, on said day, offer at public sale, as an execution, to the highest bidder, first: the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following described real estate, to-wit: Lot No. two (2) in block No. five (5) in the Depot enlargement to the town of Greencastle, in Putnam County, in the State of Indiana; and if said rents and profits shall not sell for a sufficient amount to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will then, at the same time and place, offer at public sale the fee simple title to said real estate above described; taken as the property of said defendants, John Eads and Sarah L. T. Hamlin. Said sale to be without relief from valuation or appraisement laws.

W. S. COLLIER, Sheriff. May 24, 1861—per \$3.50.

SB. fee of P. C.

### COAL OIL LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, WICKS, OIL CAMS, &C.,

AT DR. TOWN'S DRUG STORE, N. E. Corner of the Public Square.

### PURE MEDICINES, AND MOST POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES.

AT DR. TOWN'S DRUG STORE.

### New Drug Store.

DR. TOWN, having opened a Drug Store on the N. E. corner of the Public Square, in the building formerly occupied by the Bank, offers to the citizens of Greencastle and the surrounding country, a new and fresh Stock of

### MEDICINES, Paints, Oils,

Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Brushes, Alcohol, Turpentine, Copal Varnish, Japan Varnish, Tobacco,

Cigars, &c., &c., together with most articles usually kept in a Drug Store. Also, BOOKS—School and Miscellaneous—Stationery, &c., &c.; all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

### PURE WINES, FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES ONLY

Special attention will be given to filling Physicians' prescriptions. A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. Greencastle, March 21, 1861—3ms.

### TO THE PEOPLE!!

### ON HAND AGAIN!

The undersigned is now receiving:—

EAGLE PURE WHITE LEAD, FRENCH ZINC WHITE, ENGLISH RED LEAD, VENETIAN RED, SPANISH BROWN, LAMP BLACK.

Together with a full assortment of all kinds and colors of

### Pure Paint!!

Also all kinds of VARNISHES AND DRYERS,

and offers the same to Builders and Painters at prices, low enough, to suit the present hard times. CONRAD COOK, Druggist. March 21, 1861.

### COAL OIL LAMPS!

### COAL OIL LAMPS!!

A large supply of the above of all grades and patterns, together with chimneys, wick, shades—(both glass and paper), and chimney Brushes, have just been received, direct from New York, and will be sold lower than ever at CONRAD COOK'S Drugstore. March 21, 1861.

### 3 BARRELS

Of A No. 1

### COAL OIL!

Now receiving; the same will be sold at lower figures than ever, at CONRAD COOK'S Drugstore. March 21, 1861.

### PURE WHITE LEAD!

a very heavy Stock of eagle pure

THE BEST IN THE MARKET, in 25, 50, 100 and 500 lbs. Kegs, now receiving and for sale at the lowest prices. CONRAD COOK, Druggist. March 21, 1861.

### BRUSHES!

### BRUUSES!

A Large Stock Of Paint, Marking, Sash, Hair, Wall, Hat, Shoe Scrubbing & Shoe

### BRUSHES!

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE in the country, will defy competition, at CONRAD COOK'S Drugstore. March 21, 1861.

### TO Buy In Your

### TOBACCO

for the coming season, a large Stock of which has just been received and will be sold at prices to suit the times, at CONRAD COOK'S Drugstore. March 21, 1861.

### DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Greencastle, January 26th, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that we have dissolved partnership this day by mutual consent. Should any have claims on either of us during our partnership are requested to present them now or cease hereafter.

JOHN WEINHARDT, WILLIAM MEYER.

### A. R. BRATTIN,

(Formerly with L. Oskamp, Cincinnati, O.) DEALER IN

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, GOLD PENS, SPECTACLES, &C., East Side Public Square, Greencastle, Ind.

Watches, Clocks, & Jewelry Carefully Repaired.

GREENCASTLE, March 7th, 1861.

GARDEN SEEDS, Matches, Shoe Blacking, Ink, &c., at DR. TOWN'S DRUG STORE.

THOSE wishing a good Watch Clock or anything in the Jewelry line, would do well to call at J. R. BRATTIN'S Jewelry Store, East side of the Public Square, where they will find a fine assortment of goods in that line, and at lower prices than elsewhere.

### CHAMBERS' Window Glass!!

which stands Unexcelled; all sizes from 8 by 9 to 30 by 40, now receiving and will be sold at prices which will defy competition, at COOK'S Drugstore. March 21, 1861.

### Notice.

I hereby given, that the undersigned has taken out letters of Administration, de bonis non, on the estate of Michael Daggy, sen., deceased, late of Putnam county, Indiana. ELIAS DAGGY, Admr. May 2d, 1861.

### Notice.

I hereby given, that the undersigned has taken out letters of Administration on the estate of Michael Daggy, jun., deceased, late of Putnam county, Indiana. ELIAS DAGGY, Admr. May 2d, 1861.

### STATE OF INDIANA, PUTNAM COUNTY.

In the Putnam Common Pleas Court, June Term, 1861.

Lorenzo D. Jones vs. John Jones and Margaret Jones.

BE it remembered, that on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1861, the plaintiff, by John Hannah, his attorney, filed in the Clerk's Office of said Court, his complaint herein, against said defendants, together with the affidavit of a competent witness, by which it appears that the said defendants are not residents of the State of Indiana; said defendants, John Jones and Margaret Jones, are therefore, hereby notified of the finding and pendency of said complaint, and that the same will stand for trial at the next term of said Court, to be begun and held in the Court House in the town of Greencastle, in said County, on the first Monday of June, 1861. May 2d, 1861—3d. MEL. MCKEE, CLK.

### Sale of Horses, Carriages, &c.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: I will sell at public auction at the Court House door, in the town of Greencastle, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday, the 11th day of May, 1861, the following personal property to-wit: One sorrel horse, one bay horse, one dun horse, one roan horse, one two horse carriage, the broken fragments of three buggies, one steel shoe sledge, one hack, one buggy, one hand wagon bed, two sets of double harness, three sets of single buggy harness and one saddle. Sold for the benefit of Green Burrow. W. S. COLLIER. May 2, 1861.

### IF YOU WANT

Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Zinc, Black Lead, Litharge, &c., &c., CALL AT

### DR. TOWN'S DRUG STORE,

N. E. Corner Public Square. Apr. 18, 1861—3ms.

### INDIA RUBBER COMBS,

HAIR Pins, Rings, Balls, Stationer's Gum, Syringes, &c., at DR. TOWN'S DRUG STORE.

### FOR THE TOILET.

LILLY White, Harrison's Magnolian Toilet, Cologne Water, Hair Oil, Fancy Soaps, &c., at DR. TOWN'S DRUG STORE.

### BREAD SODA, CREAM OF TARTAR,

B MUSTARD, GINGER, ALLSPICE, Alum, Starch, Salt, Potash, &c., at DR. TOWN'S DRUG STORE.

### GUM SHELLAC, WHITE, RED AND FRENCH CHALK,

SAND PAPER, WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY, &C., AT DR. TOWN'S DRUG STORE.

### BRUSHES.

Paint, Varnish, White ash, Counter, Shoe and Shaving BRUSHES, Sash Tools, &c., &c., AT DR. TOWN'S DRUG STORE.

Indigo, Extract of Logwood, Copperas, &c., &c., &c., AT DR. TOWN'S DRUG STORE.

### Stationery, &c.

F PENCIL, Letter, Note, and Billet PAPER, Envelopes, Pens, Penholders, Pen cils, Slates, MISCELLANEOUS AND SCHOOL BOOKS, AT DR. TOWN'S DRUG STORE.

### NOTICE.

WHEREAS The undersigned was appointed Master Commissioner and Receiver in the cause of James W. Elder vs. John V. Elder, at the February Term of the Putnam Court of Common Pleas, 1861; and, whereas, said court appointed me, all the notes and accounts of the Firm of J. V. Elder & Co., have been placed in my hands for collection; therefore, all persons indebted to said firm will take notice that I can be found at my Office on the East side of the Public Square, ready and willing to receive payment of any and all of said notes and accounts; and if persons indebted to said firm do not come forward and pay up, they may expect to have costs to pay, for the reason that the law gives no discretion. My duty will be, if said notes and accounts are not paid promptly, to collect the same by law without delay. JAMES J. SMILEY, Master Commissioner and Receiver. Greencastle, March 7th, 1861—3d.

### LUMBER, LUMBER.

I AM prepared to furnish in order at my Mill near the Brick Chapel, almost any amount of Lumber that may be called for, and at very short notice. I will deliver it at either of the Railroads as far as liberal terms as the same quality of lumber can be purchased any where in the West. Orders for Lumber may be left at the Banner Printing Office and they will be promptly attended to. Jan. 11th, 60. SAMUEL CAILL.

### EXCELSIOR MILLS.

The undersigned having put up an additional Bolting Cloth to the CUSTOM Part of their MILL; and having the Mill generally, put in fine order by a first class Miller, of long experience, whom we have employed for the coming season—and who, as far as we can learn, is giving satisfaction,—we would respectfully say to

### OUR OLD CUSTOMERS,

and the Public generally, that we are fully prepared to, and by sparing no pains hope to be able to, give general satisfaction to our numerous customers.

### Flour, Meal and Salt,

kept constantly on hand for sale and to exchange for Wheat at our Mill. We think we can sell SALT a little cheaper than any other House as we have no drayage expenses. We are still paying the Market price in

### CASH FOR WHEAT.

We have removed our STOCK of GROCERIES to first door South of old Exchange Bank corner, where we are offering a good assortment of

### Family Groceries,

Low for Cash or Country Produce. We also wish to buy a large amount of RYE, for which we will pay Groceries at Cash Prices.

We are thankful for past liberal patronage, and hope for a continuance of the same. Respectfully, J. & C. W. CARTER & CO. Greencastle, Ind., March 14, 1861.



# THE FARMER.



GREENCASTLE, : : : MAY 9, 1861.

A. C. STEVENSON, Editor.

## Bottom Lands.

The bottoms of our rivers and large streams afford the finest farming land in this country, and probably in any other. The amount of corn and wheat produced is great, and then they possess qualities which enable them to be easily cultivated, and that secures them against drought and wet. Crops can scarcely fail upon them at all. They are a sure source of wealth, and if rightly managed a never failing one. These bottoms are not exhaustless, and like other lands are liable to be worn and impoverished.

The main point in view with us at present is the notice of an evil that may be seen at almost all points and is annually destroying portions of these fine bottoms—the washing in of the bank. The bottoms are thus crumbling in from year to year. The roads along the river side are being, with the fences, moved in every season, until some of the finest bottom must soon be destroyed. It requires no great discernment to see that these bottoms are being much more rapidly destroyed since the removal of the timber for the purpose of making fields than previously. The water has in time occupied every portion of the largest of these bottoms. It is highly probable that previous to the growth of timber, that the waters of the rivers changed frequently in these channels, washing for a time one shore and then the other; but when timber made its appearance and visited the soil with its innumerable roots that these changes were much less frequent; and by the removal of the timber the waters are assuming their old habits, and this to the sure and great injury of the farms.

It is a matter of much interest that some effectual measure be adopted to prevent the destruction of the fine farms along our water courses. Timber was the remedy adopted by nature to confine these waters within circumscribed limits in the first instance, and it is highly probable that trees and their roots are the best means that can be adopted now to stay these waters within desired bounds. That the wearing down of the banks may be stopped by timber may be seen in a great number of places along the river banks of any of the streams of the country where timber has been accidentally planted along the streams. We have recently noticed many such examples along Big Walnut Creek in this county. A growth of cotton-wood and willow has effectually secured the banks in many places that have formerly been washing and breaking.

Those who own bottom farms would do well to plant the borders of the streams with timber and this should be repeated annually until a sufficient growth is had. The kinds of timber to be used. There are several kinds of timber that may be used successfully. The willow answers well, makes a rapid growth and delights in the water; but is measurably useless for other purposes. Cotton-wood is a timber fond of the water's edge, roots deep, of rapid growth, and also makes a good rail. Either the willow or the cotton-wood may be propagated by cuttings. Now, we propose to those who have bottom lands, the banks of which are being washed by the water, to prepare a sufficient number of cotton-wood or other suitable cuttings and commence setting at the water's edge and continue to the top of the bank. Fill the bank thus through the whole distance the stream may pass through the farm. Doubtless many of these will be destroyed by the washing of the water and other causes. Let the work be repeated each spring for a few years, and the probability is that the growth of a sufficient number will be secured to prevent all washing and injury to the banks. There can, we think, be no doubt of the practicability of this thing.

Many farms have not more than a half mile along the creek to be thus secured, and even should there be a mile it would take but a few days to set it with cotton-wood cuttings, that, when once well started, would secure the banks very permanently. Try it.

## Wet Springs not a New Thing.

We have seen many such seasons as the present; and are prepared to acknowledge they are not the most favorable for cropping; still, with proper management, good crops may be ordinarily raised. Crops are apt to be planted a little later when the season is wet, than when it is otherwise. This requires an earlier corn than is usually planted, and, with this provision, frequently nothing more is required. Those who have not a supply of such seed would do well to provide it at once.

Land that is naturally a little heavy or wet should be worked a little differently from ordinary seasons. All the natural drains should be well opened and kept so during the season. The land should be plowed very deep. The corn should be planted on lists and covered lightly. A little care and attention generally secures good crops on wet land even in wet seasons.

Farmers will have to improve their time between showers, this spring.

## Bad Roads.

Many of our high-ways have been almost impassable for many weeks, very greatly to the injury of the public. The worst points should be carefully noted by the supervisors and more especially improved than other points.

Our roads may be speedily improved with no more labor than is now bestowed by substituting the proper means. This improvement is not to be had in the old way of working with hoes and spades. This slow mode requires more time than can usually be spared in the spring, which is the best time to work the roads. What is required for an ordinary company of work hands, is one good large plow, with a good team of oxen or horses, and then a one horse scraper for each hand. The road-sides should be well plowed with the large plow and scraped into the center of the road with the one-horse scrapers. This plan followed up for a few years will elevate the entire center of the roads so that water will not stand upon them. The removal of the earth from the sides to the center, at the same time that it elevates the center makes ditches along the sides of the road that carries off the water.

Pretty good scrapers may be made by pinning an oak board eighteen inches long to the common shovel plow. With these easily constructed plows more earth can be moved with one hand and horse than with four or five hands with spades.

## Ladies' Dresses in Muddy Weather.

It is an unpleasant sight to see the ladies in the street, on rainy days, allow their dresses to trail in the mud. This is unpardonable. There is no impropriety in raising the skirts high enough to keep them out of the dirt; there is a very unladylike prudery in refusing to raise them when cleanliness requires it. It is not necessary, however, for any lady to hold her dress with her hands to keep it out of the mud. The English women, says an European writer, understand these things better than we, go out walking in rain and mud, wearing long dresses, and without taking their hands from their mouths, come home with the clothing as cleanly as when they started out. How do they do it? They wear skirts that do not reach lower than the ankle; short enough, in fact, to keep clear of the mud without any lifting. The dress is worn long, but is looped up when the lady is in the street. The loops are a new invention, and are now the fashion in Great Britain. A woman who should go out without them in muddy weather would be considered a brute. They are made thus:—There is a belt of black ribbon, three-quarters of an inch wide, and long enough to go round the lady's waist, with a hook at one end and an eye at the other, as a fastening; a piece of the same kind of ribbon, three yards long, is attached to the end and the middle of the belt. The belt is now put on with the hook and eye in front; and hanging down on each side is a loop of black ribbon, three-quarters of a yard long. When the lady is about to go out, she puts on her dress, and puts a part of the lower portion of her dress through each loop, which is thus raised into four festoons, and all of it is above the lower edge of the petticoat. She then walks out with her hands free, her dress clean, and her conscience at ease; and if she wishes to enter a house, she can take her dress out of the loops in an instant. The looped dress is not only clean but graceful, and it shows a white petticoat one of the most beautiful articles of ladies' apparel, to much advantage. In England, however, a white petticoat is not considered indispensable; on the contrary, scarlet and woolen petticoats are much worn in the most fashionable people, as also are red woolen stockings. Indeed, the white cotton stockings are the exception, and not the rule, for London wear in winter. Wool is ordinarily worn, sometimes scarlet, or scarlet with black stripes, or plaid with a variety of colors. And then, the shoes are not of thin cloth with paper soles, but Balmoral boots, with heavy uppers and thick soles lacing in front, as if they were made for beings of flesh and blood, bred on roast beef, and good for real service, hard work, sturdy health, and long life. Our American women are too much in habit of following bad fashions, and neglecting good ones. If they will just adopt the healthful practices, as well as expensive luxuries, of European aristocracy, it will be far better, as well as more creditable to them. We are glad to see, however, that a correct taste is being exercised by our ladies. They study health and comfort more than the fashions, and we may expect to see them as rosy-cheeked and robust as any of our English cousins.—*Home Journal.*

APPLE TREES.—Apple trees are apt to become mossy, and especially so in wet land. A wash of weak lye is effectual. This should be applied freely to the bark of the body and limbs. The bark in a few weeks will present a bright and clean appearance, and the tree will grow much better; and the fruit will also be much finer. This wash will also answer for pear trees and all others similarly affected.

RENOVATING PEACH TREES.—The editor of the New-England Farmer has renovated diseased peach trees thus: He removed the soil from around the trunk of a sickly tree in his garden, and supplied its place with charcoal. He was surprised at the rapid growth of the tree, as well as the tenacity with which the fruit held on the branches, and the unusual richness of its flavor when matured.

Several skeletons of human beings, who were buried alive between walls, in the Convent of Saint Domingo, in the city of Mexico, have been recently discovered. They were fettered hand and foot, and bear evidence of writhing with agony when they drew their last breath.

It is refreshing to come across such a gem as follows: But ere he had sounded a note, He fell from the limb—a dead bird was him—The music had friz in his throat.

WHAT ILLINOIS HAS DONE.—The quota of six regiments called for from this State was full Saturday night, and enough additional companies offered to make six regiments more. Altogether up to Monday night one hundred and twenty-five companies were offered to the Governor. Of these sixty were accepted twenty-five were accepted conditionally, and the remainder ordered to hold themselves in readiness. The work of recruiting still goes on, and we doubt not that before the week is ended, in the neighborhood of twenty thousand men will have volunteered their service to the Government.—*Chicago Times.*

## GET THE BEST.

The best is the cheapest; but there is a better reason, which is, that the best is the best. That is reason enough. Still the why and the cause may be worth attending to. A good article of any kind is to be preferred to a poor one, because it will last longer, do better service, and give more satisfaction in the use; and this applies to everything we can think of. A good coat or garment of any kind may cost a third more than a poor one, but it will last twice or three times as long, and look handsomer to the last. A good knife, razor or tool of any kind, will be kept, prized, and always give pleasure in the using. A cheap razor will work with a good axe; and every subscriber enjoys a good paper like the *Banner*; but above all, a man wants A GOOD PAIR OF BOOTS or SHOES to keep the feet warm and dry. Now, where are they to be got? Why, at

JOHN F. DANIELS.

Next door to Thornburgh's Block. To prove this to you, I will state that I have kept from four to six men hard at work all this fall making the best Boots that can be made and still have work to keep them and sell as fast as I can get up. Others have had only one or two men at work, and more than they will sell for a year to come. I call myself the best Boot fitter and Boot maker in the city, and I don't want you to believe me together, but inquire of your neighbors and friends all around you. If they don't tell you the same, my steady increase of business tells a lie, and that is impossible you know; for that is what convinces me and every one of the truth of what I say. Strangers will please bear in mind that my store is next door to Thornburgh's Block. A glass case always stands in front of it with Boots and Shoes in it.

JOHN F. DANIELS, Greenestock Boot and Shoe Maker, Dec. 13th, 1860.

## REMOVAL.

Lee & Snider HAVE removed their Goods to the North side of the Public Square, two doors east of Cook's Drug Store, where they are receiving a

Large Stock of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Teas, Rice, Pure Old Vinegar, Tobacco, Cigars, Buckets, Churns, Tubs, Baskets, Brooms, Candles, Raisins, Soaps and Nuts;

And all other Goods in their line; also a well selected Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

All of which they are selling very cheap for Cash or

COUNTRY PRODUCE;

And would invite their Old Friends and the Public to call and examine their Goods, when they will convince all that they have good Goods, cheap Goods and Goods that will give satisfaction.

Respectfully,

L. E. & SNIDER, Greenestock, Feb. 21, 1861—td

## THE NATURAL WEATHER GUIDE; OR VEGETABLE HYGROMETER!

THIS INSTRUMENT IS TRULY A "WEATHER INDICATOR," and is designed to supply the Great Want so long felt by the agriculturist of a CHEAP and RELIABLE GUIDE to the Weather. It furnishes with much precision from 12 to 48 hours previous to any visible change; giving at all times the true Hygrometric state of the atmosphere. The acting principle of the instrument is a singularly simple one, as revealed by C. R. Black, which possesses the remarkable property of adapting itself to the slightest atmospheric variation—even the breath of a child will set it in motion. In its wild, natural state, whenever such a child is called to the ground, they creep away and bury themselves in the soil to a proper depth, which is accomplished by the atmospheric action upon their plant-like construction. By a very simple arrangement, we have, in particularity of the plant into the service of man, and cause it to perform a most valuable service in pointing out the coming changes of weather. The instrument can be used or carried in any position, and will be found a most valuable one in the last in perfect order for use.

In a neat union case it will be sold at the low price of \$2, or in a large ornamental rose-wood case, having two pointers and thermometer at \$5. Either will be forwarded by Express on receipt of the price, or the small size mailed post-paid at the same.

Full directions for using will accompany each one sent.

Address,

A. H. BLACK & BRO., Indianapolis, Ind.

## J. R. M. ALLEN.

PREPARED TO CLOTHE THE NAKED

During the Year 1861.

AMIDST the changes that are taking place in our Town, I deem it proper that I should inform the Public that I continue the benevolent business of

Clothing the Naked

AND FEEDING THE HUNGRY,

at the Old Stand on the south side of Public Square. But I have not made or lost enough money to afford you goods at cost, yet I will say that I will sell them as low for cash as I can, for our mutual benefit; and to those who have paid up the old score, I will still sell in the old way, so come along with your cash or trade. My Stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS,

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

is large and well assorted, and will be added to as the wants of my friends may demand. My Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., are of the best quality and latest styles, and will be made to order or sold by the piece. Those wishing garments made, or cut to suit, will do well to call on me.

Sewing Machines.

I will say to the Ladies that I believe they can buy of me the best Sewing Machine now made; call and see them for yourselves.

In conclusion, all who owe me for past years will do well to call and settle up. If you have not enough "cash" to pay, old scores and buy new ones, I will pay for the old and get new ones on credit.

J. R. M. ALLEN, Greenestock, Feb. 25th, 1861.

## Latest Styles of Embroidery.

MRS. A. T. SQUIER would call the attention of the Ladies of Putnam county to her latest styles of Sewing and Stamping. All are invited to call and see the work and make selections.

A. T. SQUIER, 1861.

FOR SALE.

A VERY pleasant and commodious dwelling on Bloomington street, near Indianapolis, is offered for sale by

April 4th, 1861. J. T. CHRISTIE.

## The "Champion" COOK STOVE

For sale by JAMES W. ELDER.

## The "Charm" COOK STOVE,

As its name indicates, works like a charm. For sale by JAMES W. ELDER.

## HARDWARE

Of all kinds; go to JAMES W. ELDER.

## ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK

Done to Order. Special attention given to HOUSE SHOOTING AND ROOFING. For sale a general Assortment of TINWARE.—Country Produce taken, by

Feb. 22nd, 1861. JAMES W. ELDER.

## SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!!

If your Sight is failing, you need a pair of good Glasses. Call at A. BRATTIN'S, East side Public Square, and you can get suited. Greenestock, Feb. 22, 1861.

## THE BEST ARE ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST.



LINDEMAN & SONS' Overstrung

Grand Piano, Frame Pianos, are now considered the

The best manufactured.

The most prominent of the Musical profession have pronounced these

Pianos Superior to all others,

not only in brilliance and power of tone, but more so,

Their great Durability, being warranted for five years.

Being the only practical Piano Maker, Tuner and Repairer out of all dealers in this and adjoining counties, likewise, also, doing

A Cash Business, parties need not go abroad,

as they can purchase of me on as fair and liberal terms as in any city EAST OR WEST. All those interested in the purchase of a truly First Class Piano, are invited to call and examine these magnificent instruments. Even to those possessing the least knowledge of a Piano, the superior construction over all others will be at once perceived by any one.

N. B. Having attended to free of charge.

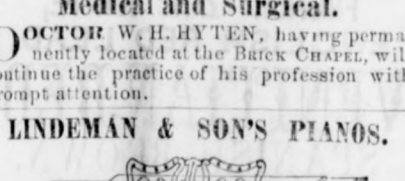
The latest publications of Sheet Music always on hand.

L. KISSNER, Greenestock, Ind., Dec. 27, 1860—6m

## Medical and Surgical.

DOCTOR W. H. HYTEN, having permanently located at the BRICK CHAPEL, will continue the practice of his profession with prompt attention.

LINDEMAN & SONS' PIANOS.



A PAIR of these magnificent Instruments

just opened. To every listener, to the musical judge and critic, these Pianos will fully sustain their widely known reputation, as being the BEST PIANOS now made. Every instrument warranted for five years, the tuning adjusted to gratification. As I purchase for cash, and attend personally to the tuning, it must be evident that my terms can not be outdone by any other dealer, here or elsewhere.

TESTIMONIALS:

"We are perfectly delighted and charmed with the Lindeiman Piano recently purchased of you."

Sisters or Providence, Terre-Haute.

"In richness of tone and melody, they excel any which we have ever seen, and we would recommend all who desire a hand-some, useful and unrivaled instrument to call on Mr. Kissner—Terre-Haute Journal."

L. KISSNER, Greenestock, Ind.

N. B. Any article in the Music line can be found at this establishment.

Two good second hand Pianos for sale or rent low. Greenestock, Nov. 29, 1860—3m

## NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS

WE would invite the attention of the Ladies and the public generally, to our new and

FASHIONABLE STOCK

of Millinery Goods, that we are NOW RECEIVING!

Our Stock will be complete by Thursday, October 11th, when we invite our old customers and the public generally to call and examine the LARGEST and MOST complete Stock of

MILLINERY GOODS

that has ever been offered for sale in Greenestock.

COME ONE, COME ALL!

On Thursday, October 11th, 1860, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and get one of those

Nice Boy nets

or anything else the Millinery line that you may be in want of.

Room East Side of the Public Square.

J. JOHNSON & CO. Greenestock, Oct. 4th, 1860.

## Great Inducements

OFFERED AT THE NEW

SADDLE AND HARNESS SHOP!

J. W. BUSBY & CO.

WOULD respectfully inform the Public that they have commenced a new Shop for manufacturing

SADDLES & HARNESS,

and all other articles in their line of business. Their Shop is on the North side of the Public Square, next to Hawkins' Store, where they keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Collars, Whips, Hames and Chains,

and in fact, everything usually kept in such an establishment.

The Public are respectfully invited to call and examine our work and prices, for we intend to sell at lower figures than has ever been sold in Putnam County.

Greenestock, Ind., Feb. 21, 1861—3ms

## MRS. A. T. SQUIER,

Bugs leave to inform the

Ladies of Greenestock and vicinity, that she is in receipt of a

Large and Splendid Stock of

MILLINERY

AND

Mantua-makers Goods!

which are of the latest and most fashionable styles.

Also, a

She is receiving every month the latest and most fashionable Styles of Patterns, direct from the City of New York.

Mrs. S. has in her employ one of the most fashionable Mantua-makers of the day. With these advantages she feels that she can please the most fastidious.

Mrs. S. invites the citizens to call and examine her work and goods, and if they are not pleased to charge will be made.

South-Side Public Square, Greenestock, Ind.

October 18, 1860—16c.

All kinds of Embroidery Patterns stamped to order on short notice.

A. T. SQUIER.

## RECEIVED THIS DAY!

ANOTHER

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

## COAL OIL LAMPS,

Direct from the Manufacturers,

Which for Beauty of Finish and Style cannot be surpassed in the market.

For sale at the Lowest Figures, at

C. COOK'S Drug Store,

312-6041f N. W. cor. Public Square.

## A Book Harvest!

WHOEVER wishes to buy good books on extraordinary favorable terms will be sure to call upon the subscriber when they learn that he has made arrangements to supply the publications of all the leading publishers of the United States at an average discount of

Twenty per cent. from their published price!

A fine assortment of miscellaneous books in every department just received. They may be seen by calling at the College Book Store in No. 5 of the College building. A small assortment will also be kept for convenience at the residence of D. L. Southard, East side of Public Square, and you can get suited.

Read the following List of Prices:

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, \$5.50

Westcott's Bible, do. do. do. 6.75

Pocket Bibles, all prices, down to 35 cts.

Ray's Arithmetics, First part, 10 cts.

Ray's Arithmetics, Second " 17 cts.

Ray's Arithmetics, Third " 30 cts.

Any Dollar book 65 to 85 cts.

And all other miscellaneous books, except the yellow cover literature, at similar rates.

No trifling or bad books sold on any terms.

J. TINGLEY.

## TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notes and accounts of Dr. E. P. Talbot and the notes and accounts of Drs. Cowgill & Talbot are in the hands of the undersigned for collection. All persons knowing themselves indebted to Dr. Talbot personally or to the firm of Cowgill & Talbot are requested to make settlement immediately.

MARSHALL A. MOORE, Greenestock, Dec. 20, 1860.

## DENTAL SURGERY.

DR. A. T. KIGHTLEY,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his Professional services to all who may favor him with their patronage.

All operations performed after the manner of the most approved practitioners, and with perfect safety to the patient. It may not be improper for him to state, for the satisfaction of those who have not an acquaintance with his Professional character, that in addition to a number of years of successful practice in Kentucky and Indiana, also three years practice in Danbridge and vicinity, he takes pleasure in giving as

REFERENCES:

W. T. Scott, Esq., J. W. Hall, M. D., W. R. Lewis, M. D., D. M. D., A. D. Walls, P. M., Danbridge, Ind.

He may be found at his office, over J. H. Sand's Store. (Greenestock, April 4th 61f.